: PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boat, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,063—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "SHANNON."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCK, at 10 A.M., on FRIDAY, and all Passengers Baggage should be sent alongside in Dock early on that morning. No Baggage will be received at the Ballard Pier.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* SHANNON	4329	J. F. Jephson....30th July.
R.I. BRITANNIA	6025	J. L. Parfitt ....6th Aug.
* GANGES	4203	T. F. Creery ....13th "
R.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews..20th "
* SHANNON	4322	J. F. Jephson....27th "
R.I. ROME	5845	A. S. Daniell....3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery ....10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe ....18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4322	J. F. Jephson ....25th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule ....2nd Oct'r.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Manager) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis	1,930	1st Aug., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Sept., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 425	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,766	12th Aug.
ARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DeoBALDUINO ..... 21st Aug. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 975 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 5th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA" 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August,

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6 May, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 3,224 Tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 3rd August.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th July, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Mr. and HIGGINBOTHAM and Co.) MADRAS.

TREACHER & CO.'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH MADE
CRICKET KIT.

BATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
F. and H. Ayer's "International" Cricket Bat ..... each	15 0	17 0
F. and H. Ayer's Patent Hollow Handle ..... "	18 0	20 0
F. and H. Ayer's Specially selected, all Cane Handle ..... "	13 0	14 8
Cobbett's All Cane ..... "	13 0	14 8
Frowd's Driver ..... "	20 0	22 8
Crawford's Patent Excelsior ..... "	16 0	18 0
Boys ... {Cash ... Rs. 1-8 1-12 / Credit ... " 1-11 2-0	2-8 2-12 / 2-14 3-2	

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher & Co.'s Treble Seam... each	6 0	6 12
Treacher & Co.'s four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest Manufactured ... "	6 12	7 8
Treacher & Co.'s Treble Seam, "Special Practice" ... "	4 0	4 8
Treacher & Co.'s {Practice Balls, 3seams, 4pieces} "	1 8	1 11
Duke's double Seam, first quality ... "	5 0	5 10
" treble " ... "	6 4	7 0
Ayer's treble Seam, practice, Halved ... "	3 12	4 4
Eclipse Composition ... "	2 0	2 4
Youths' Composition Balls (not guaranteed) ... "	0 14	1 0
Boys ... "	1 8	1 11

STUMPS, BATTING GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, LEG GUARDS.
BAGS, NETS, SCORING BOARDS
SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI ON CRICKET
DEDICATED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
EARLY IN AUGUST WILL BE PUBLISHED
THE JUBILEE BOOK OF CRICKET
BY K. S. RANJITSINGHJI.—Rs. 4-8.
WITH
ONE HUNDRED FULL-PAGE PLATES.
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

CHOLERA.
No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CIVIL, MILITARY, NAVAL AND MASONIC TAILORS.
HOSIERY AND GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
A SPECIALITY FOR THE MONSOON,
MILLERAIN SUITS
IN STRIPES AND CHECKS.
ALSO
MILLERAIN-COVERED HELMETS.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

PREVENT AND CURE THE PREVAILING DISEASES OF THE DAY.
DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY.
SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.
The most effective, never failing, Prompt and radical cure for DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA. Try it ; it affords immediate relief without Producing disagreeable after-effects like other Remedies. Re. 1-4.
MADON'S CHOLERA ELIXIR. Every household should have a bottle of this Precious Remedy by them in time of emergency. Full Directions accompany each bottle, Re. 1-4.
Chemists & Druggists. MADON, SONS AND CO., CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY. Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for
PRESENTATION PURPOSES,
Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases,
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.
Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NAVY BLUE—
—SERGE LOUNGE SUITS.

Coat, Vest & Trousers.

	Rs. as.
MEDIUM ROUGH SERGE ...	38 0
FINE ROUGH SERGE—very useful ...	45 0
SUPER SOFT SERGE—cool and comfortable wear ...	48 0
MEDIUM TWILL SERGE—very serviceable ...	58 0
HEAVY CHEVIOT SERGE (warm)—for the Hills and Home wear ...	65 0
EXTRA SUPER SOFT SERGES ...	75 0

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DERMINA ! DERMINA ! !

WHAT is it ? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.
In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.
ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PASTEUR-SYSTEM, MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS
PREVENT CHOLERA, PLAGUE, TYPHOID, SMALL-POX.
STONEWARE : 4 and 5 CANDLES, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 28-8.

PHILLIPS & CO, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE ! TO SMOKERS NOTICE ! !

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash Rs. as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any UNIVERSITY in British India or in the United Kingdom who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to VOTE at the MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS are invited to send their Names and Addresses (place of residence) to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 31st proximo.

J. H. DU BOULAY,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th July, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 15-0-0 per share of Rs.	500	paid up
" 7-8-0 " " "	250	"
" 3-12-0 " " "	125	"
" 1-14-0 " " "	62-8-0	"
" 0-15-0 " " "	31-4-0	"

free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per share on the New Shares, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 29, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 29, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNES,

SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints......... " 96
USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints .... " 74
This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints......... " 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE —
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with monsoon fittings, recently done up, in very good order.
1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram.
1 grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years, broken to saddle, and single and double harness.
1 bay waler gelding, about 16 hands high, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram with a powerful chesnut Arab galloway, and a set of harness, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
1 bay Arab 14.1½, 6 years, first class saddle and harness horse believed sound.
1 pair of handsome bay Arab horses with a strong-built landau and a set of double harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo; at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Old Freemasons Hall," Nesbit Lane, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate musical box playing 12 tunes, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of the deceased, Mrs. GUILHERMINA PEREIRA.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, PEARL ORNAMENTS, RICH REAL GOLD KINKHABS, &c., &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to the highest bidder:—

A lot of gold and silver cups and saucers, silver trophy, salvers, dakoo, cigar cases, boxes, jugs, gold bracelets, sirpech, very handsome large size chased silver fountain, gold and silver mounted writing desk, daggers, and swords with silver and gold mounted handles, single barrel match lock gun with gold mountings and emeralds, gold bracelets, very rich gold embroidered shawls, pieces of real gold kinkhabs, Sind loongis, muslins, a large table cover embroidered with gold and silver real dupattas, kamdani, lacquered wooden ornaments, plush scent case, seven copies of Jalbhoy's portrait gallery of Western India, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers, and will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th July, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19, B. B. and C. I. Railway Blocks, Parel, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, cottage piano by Cramer and Co., handsome light high-wheeled dog-cart, grey Persian horse, fast and showy, both going in harness and saddle, set of brass-mounted harness, nearly new, 2 bay horses going in saddle and harness, 1 Lancaster 1-4 plate camera with rapid rectilinear lens, 1 Lancaster special wide angle lens with dark slides, 1 Lancaster landscape lens with dark slides, mahogany square piano by Rose and Co., English clock, "No. 8 Victress" cooking stove with chimney, lamp, etc., the property of T. CLARK, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE TARDEO ROAD, OPPOSITE SHUNKER SHETT'S TEMPLE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, deceased.

By the direction of Bai Jerbai, widow, and administratrix of the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, the valuable house properties mentioned below will (unless previously sold by private contract) be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, on the day and at the time mentioned below:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, solicitors for the said Bai Jerbai, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

Offers for purchase by private treaty may be addressed before the dates fixed for the sale to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth.

To be Sold TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring four hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon, or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbagh, comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1888, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao Juggunath Sunkersett, deceased, of the one part, and Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla, of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Slater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 101, 150, 151, 307, 378, 388, new Nos. 13555, 13854, 13855, 13829, 12891, 13893, and 13895, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 203, 206, 207, and new Survey No. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Maneckjee Edulji Contractor, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and now to Mr. Raghoonath Mucoond.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1888, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenants and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 4th day of May, 1894, of which a copy may be inspected by the intending purchasers before the date of sale, at the office of the vendor's solicitors, or in the sale room at the time of sale.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1897.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

An invoice of best electroplated ware, consisting of cruet stands, egg frames, icepails, revolving butter dishes, tea-sets, claret jugs, dinner gongs, bread plates, salad bowls, salvers, wine coolers, spoons and forks also glassware dinner and tea sets.

The property of Mrs. Raikes, consisting of tables, chairs, sideboard, meatsafe, sofas, easy chairs, marble tables, book stall stands, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Th. Park—
1 C F & Co. 174—1 case photo cards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 pneumatic tyred safety bicycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMPTA STREET, FRERE ROAD, MODY BAY.

Under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hormasjee Jamsetjee Mehta (the mortgagor) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties on SATURDAY the 14th day of August, 1897, at 4-30 p.m.

PROPERTY No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 337 7-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under Municipal Street No. 30, Ward No. 2710, situate at Frere Road, Coompta Street at the Mody Bay in the sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Purbhudas Ludhabhai on or towards the south by the said Coompta Street, on or towards the east by a piece vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and also by the Mody Bay and on or towards the west by the property No. 2 next hereafter described.

PROPERTY NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 264 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed under Municipal Ward No. —, Street No. —, situate at Mody Bay, Frere Road in the sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Purbhudas Ludhabhai on or towards the south by the said Coompta Street, on or towards the east by the property No. 1 above described and on or towards the west by the said Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 6TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th July 1897, at 4 p.m. on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ora Noorbha, Ebraimjee Makai, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Balla Tookaram Appajee, Lingayet Wanee, an insolvent, by virtue of a mortgage-deed, dated 13th April, 1-96, all that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 6th Kamatipoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3966, new No. 10591, old Survey No 3518, and new Survey No. 6195, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1505 and Street No. 3, containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Errapa Naranji on the west by the house of Shaik Ahmed bin Yacoob, on the north by a sweepers passage, and on the south by the said 6th Kamatipoora Street and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...." 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ...." 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. gun-fire, on the 23rd August, 1897, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 65,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness, required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

		Tons.
November,	1897	7,000
December	"	8,000
January,	1898	8,000
February	"	8,000
March	"	5,000
July	"	7,000
August	"	7,000
September	"	7,000
October	"	8,000
	Total	65,000

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, of best steam coal. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN QUETTA.

"THE LANSDOWNE HOTEL" well furnished, with Billiard Table, &c. The only Hotel in Quetta; affording a capital opportunity to an energetic man. Apply to—

D. MACBEAN,
The Bank House, Quetta.

INSURANCES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) .... $ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..............£377,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 6-0m., 11-36a. Low water, 5-13m., 6-3a.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 16th instant, due to arrive, daylight.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Canvassing for the next ratepayers' general elections, to be held in January, 1898, has already begun.

LECTURE.—Lecture for English-speaking Indians, especially students, in Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Grant Road, this evening, at 6 o'clock, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B. A. Subject: "Love, the Sum and Crown of all Virtues."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Candia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—A Mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite will be made up at the General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Sunday.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March ......City Sights ......Czibulka.
Fantasia ......On Popular Ballads ......Kappey.
Dance ......Mediæval ......Clendon.
Selection ......Ernani ......Verdi.
Valse ......An Schonen Blauen Donau ......Strauss.
Galop ......The Cyclists ......Kupler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Arakswamee, aged twenty-five, the wife of a butler, employed in the service of Mr. Parker, of the National Bank of India, and residing with his master in the Great Western Hotel. The deceased lived in a room at Chikalwady, where her husband used to see her every day. About ten or eleven days ago, deceased sustained a wound on her head by accidentally knocking against a door. Some household remedies were applied, and she appeared to be doing well until Friday last, when symptoms of tetanus set in, and on the Sunday following she was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she grew worse, and died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of tetanus was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE COMPOUND OF H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S BUNGALOW.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Love Line, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a Khoja widow, named Sonabai, aged thirty-five years, residing at Bengalpoora. About half-past 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a brougham-and-pair, containing some ladies, belonging to the family of H. H. the Aga Khan, was being driven at a walking pace into the compound of the Aga Khan's bungalow, at Love Line. A number of Khoja men and women were at this time standing in the compound, waiting to salam the ladies in the carriage. As the brougham was entering the porch, the deceased came out of the crowd, and attempted to pass in front of the carriage, when she was accidentally struck by the pole and knocked down. The brougham was stopped, and the woman got out, and sat in the compound. She died yesterday morning, probably from the internal injuries caused by the pole striking at her side. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLAR.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhondoo Fakeera, an old offender, was charged with stealing a large water-boiling pot (daig), valued at Rs. 20, the property of Dadaji Ragoonath, a clerk employed in the service of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors. The accused was further charged with house-breaking and theft of a clock, worth Rs. 12, belonging to Rehamalkhan Kalekhan, a pan shop-keeper, at Madanpoora. On the morning of the 27th instant, the second complainant locked the door of his shop and went to see a relative of his. During his absence a Mahomedan hawker in old umbrellas saw the accused break open the shop, and informed a neighbour named Maloo. This last individual informed the police, who proceeded to the shop, and saw the accused with the clock in his hand, but before the policeman could lay hand on him, he left the clock and ran away. He was arrested same evening at the 14th Lane, Kamatipoora, and upon an enquiry, the police recovered a large boiling water-pot from a Marwaree, to whom it had been sold for Rs. 4 by the accused. The pot was identified by the first complainant as his own property, which had been stolen by the accused some days previous the second offence. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and admitted having been sent to jail twice for similar offences. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on the 28th instant says:—Khan Bahadur Adarjee Jiwanjee and Mr. Palonjee Framjee Mehta, members, Famine Relief Fund Committee for the Sanjan, Mahal have received further sum of subscriptions from the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay in order to continue keeping the poor-house and distribute cooked rice to the distressed people of the indigenous tribes at Nargol, in the Thana District. The names of the fresh contributors to the Fund are as follows:—Bai Goolabbai Cowasjee Kharshedjee, Rs. 25; Bai Meherbai Carshedjee, Rs. 10; and one of the relatives, the late Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee Powwalla Rs. 5. The amount of Rs. 1,409 has already been acknowledged by the Committee, and more subscription has been solicited from the philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of Bombay.—Mr. John Rebello, an Inspector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, has, at the instance of the Special Constable Shripatee, been charged with causing obstruction in the performance of his duty, i.e. killing stray pigs at Utalsar and Kolebar, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897. He was tried by the first-class Special Magistrate at Thana and fined Rs. 10 yesterday. The Special Policeman Shripatee has shot down about 150 stray pigs, belonging to the Native Christian in Thana up to the present time.—Mr. John Rebello's brother-in-law, and his son, who had come from Bandora died of cholera on Thursday last. There were five deaths from cholera in Tembee Street on Sunday; four on Monday: and three on Tuesday last. The mothers of Mr. Permanand Bhai, principal merchant, and a Municipal Commissioner, Thana, and Mr. Hormasjee a Parsee gentleman, died of cholera on Sunday. Two Goanese cooks in the employ of the District Judge and the Civil Surgeon, Thana died of the same malady yesterday. There were 35 cases of cholera and 23 deaths in Thana during the current month.

INDIAN TIMBERS FOR FISHING RODS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Indian Forester* on this subject:—Referring to the Indian Seaside Mahoe he says: It is an excellent tough and elastic timber; most of the Bombay carriage wheel spoks ekkas are made of it, and found it at least as good as the imported ones. It would certainly do for fishing rods, bar the top-joints. Parrotia Jacquemontiana I looked as pretty frequently, but came to the conclusion that it was not even worth trying. The wood is no doubt extremely flexible and fairly tough, but is deficient in strength and elasticity and does not growin a form at all suitable for rod making. I searched for many days without finding any trees that I thought worth cutting a rod out of, and Parrotia was commonenough in those forests. Grewias I have cut into rod lengths and seasoned, and think they ought to come to the front These I tried were extremely tough and stiff, and elastic, but they had the defect of develop ng minute cracks in drying throughout the thickness of the log, a defect that would probably be fatal for trade purposes, unless it can be overcome. The same may be said of another splendid timber, Anogeissus latifolia. Both these trees I have split up into matchwood trying to find a length free from minute cracks. Probably the seasoning could be carried out better than this. Ougeinia dalbergoides I have cut up a lot of having had a great admiration for its strength, toughness, and elasticity. It is excellent for shafts and such like large work, but disappointing for fishing rods. However straight the trees, the grain will be found generally very cross and twisted, full of knots and flaws. A rod made of it would be pretty sure to warp in six months. Dalbergia Sissoo I do not think much of, Dalbergia latifolia is better and might do for top-joints. Acacia Catechu is an excellent timber, but I never thought of trying it for rods; if not too brittle it might do. Heritiera and Hardwickia should make good top-joints, though I never had the opportunity of trying them. Lagerstoremia tomentosa I do not know, but here that it is quite useless, Lagerstoremiaparviflora and microcarpa I have tried and found them nice, light, straight-grained, elastic timbers, but without much strength. Gmelina urborea I never thought worth trying, and do not now as it is a softish wood of no particular character. The palms would be excellent. I have had real hard service out of them; they are hard, stiff, tough, elastic as need be desired, but they had the evil habit of throwing out splinters. Cut and polish with the utmost care, you have only to bend it well a few times, run your hand up it and pick out the splinters at leisure. The wood tissue is too uneven, very hard fibres embedded in a more or less soft cellular matrix. The outside of the palm alone is good, the inferior being principally pith.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and [illegible] purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY

IT is expected that the Famine Relief Fund office in Calcutta will have to be maintained till the 31st of December next.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain J. N. Chadwick, of the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusilers, at Dum-Dum on Sunday last.

MR. H. S. BARNES, C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, goes on three months' privilege leave by the end of September next.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Durbhanga and Babu Surendro Nath Banerji have been re-appointed members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE partial discontinuance of the reward for snakes in the Punjab appeared to have produced no increase whatever in the mortality from snake bite.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned an extension of service for one year to Mr. G. R. K. Meares, District Superintendent of Police, Lohardaga, with effect from the 27th of October next.

MR. R. D. OLDHAM, Officiating Director of the Geological Survey of India, is to be deputed for a short time to Ceylon to advise that Government regarding the Geological Survey of the island.

THE Assam-Bengal Railway Company have now succeeded in repairing the damages to their line up to Kalawra, and that section has been opened for goods traffic.

ON Tuesday, before Mr. H. Wheeler, Special Joint Magistrate, Alipore, the case against the second batch of five prisoners in connection with the Tallah riots was continued, when the witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examined. The further hearing was adjourned.

THE 4th and 5th Kashmir Imperial Service infantry, moving up in relief to the Gilgit Agency, have reached their destination. They had a trying march over the Burzil, as the snow was still lying on that pass. The 4th Regiment is posted to the Astor, Bunji, and Chilas line; while the 5th are at Gilgit with a detachment at Goupis.

THE outbreak in the Swat Valley may possibly cause unrest among the Kohistanis in the Indus Valley and the tribesmen in the Black Mountain district. Special precautions should be taken at Chilas, and the Abbottabad garrison will no doubt be on the alert to guard against any hostile demonstrations on the frontier.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. and suite left by special train this morning (27th) for Lucknow. During his stay here His Honour held a conference with the object of deciding when the relief operations should cease. The general opinion was they should continue until October 15th, and His Honour accepted this view.

THE garrison of Malakand consist of one squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, No. 8 Mountain Battery, No 5 Company Madras Sappers, the 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry, and the 45th Sikhs, or something under 3,000 men. Of these 25 cavalry and 200 infantry are detached to hold Chakdara and the bridge-head on the Swat River. The Chakdara post is practically impregnable, and is armed with Maxim guns, which can sweep the bridge. Its garrison now numbers 300 men.

THE usual monthly report by the Bengal Government to the Government of India on the relief operations in this Province up to June 26th shows that the prospects generally are more hopeful. The officiating Lieutenant-Governor visited the districts of Darbhanga, Saran, and Mozufferpore, and during the course of his tour he had an interview with Mr. Higham at Darbhanga, where he discussed with that officer the system of relief works and of administration of gratuitous relief in Behar. The result of the interview and of Mr. Stevens' own personal inquiries and observations was to fully satisfy him that gratuitous relief was not being too freely given and that the relief works had been conducted in an efficient and economical manner, and had not competed or interfered with private works.

ONE of the oldest and most respected citizens of Allahabad passed away on Monday last in the person of Mr. Joshua Clarke, for many years Deputy Registrar of the High Court. Mr. Clarke came first to notice as a lad of eighteen in the Mutiny troubles at Agra, where he showed such conduct as a member of the militia force enrolled on the emergency as gained him an appointment in Government service in the following year. He became Deputy Registrar of the High Court in 1862, and held that appointment till the end of his service, often acting as Registrar in the intervals when the permanent holder of the appointment, a Covenanted Civilian's one, was for any reason absent. Mr. Clarke was widely popular among all classes, and his loss will long be felt in Allahabad, where he was a prominent supporter of many local movements and good works. In particular the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, now that it has lost him and the late Mr. J. E. Howard, its two pillars, is likely to be in a precarious way.

BAHA-UD-DIN KHAN, Resaldar-Major of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, who has just been made a Companion of the Indian Empire, is the senior native officer in the Indian Army. He entered the service in December 1851, and in August 1859 gained his commission, having done splendid service in the Mutiny. He is a Kabuli by birth and during the Afghan war of 1878-80 rendered valuable assistance to General Roberts and the political authorities, his knowledge of the country and its people being very great. He has been in fifty actions! He wears the Order of Merit; and is a Sardar Bahadur. The loyalty and devotion to duty of this distinguished officer during the 46, years in which he has worn the Queen's uniform, have well deserved more than ordinary recognition and the bestowal of the C. I. E. will fittingly close his career.

ON Saturday morning Maulvi Hidayat Rasoul was arrested and brought before the Lucknow Magistrate, charged under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, with having used insulting, disrespectful, and seditious language at a public meeting of Mahomedans held at the Shamina ka Dargah on the 13th instant. The meeting was held to congratulate the Sultan of Turkey upon his victories over the Greeks in Thessaly, and also to felicitate the Amir of Kabul upon his orthodoxy, as exemplified in his recently published brochure. On this occasion the Maulvi's remarks about the Empress and the Government of India are said to have been most reprehensible. The case came on for hearing, when evidence for the prosecution was taken, and the defence was entered upon. The hearing was eventually adjourned to the 29th instant.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for first 10 days of July, 1897, Rs. 15,12,687; miles open 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 889. Corresponding period last year Rs. 12,46,932; miles open, 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 733; increase, Rs. 2,65,755; per mile open, Rs. 156. From 1st July, 1897, to 10th July, 1897, Rs. 15,12,687. From 1st July, 1896, to 10th July, 1896, Rs. 12,46,932; increase, Rs. 2,65,755.

THE Maharana of Dholpur, in an interview with the Viceroy on Saturday, was heartily congratulated as the prime mover in the Victoria Pasteur Institute in India and promised every encouragement. About half a crore of rupees will be required before work commences, of which 20 lakhs are subscribed. The Indian Chiefs are concentrating all their efforts for this purpose, instead of contributing to other objects in commemorating the Jubilee. The possible site of the institute is spoken of between Simla and Jutogh.

THE Westphalian authorities take strict care of the people's morals. In Dulmen, the Roman Catholic priest has forbidden his female parishioners to go to an amateur theatre, or to a ladies' swimming-bath. At the same town, the priest who fills the office of school-inspector has forbidden the youngest school girls to wear short-sleeved dresses, because "it is dangerous to morals."

POONA AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. TALEYARKHAN ASKS FOR AN ESSAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whereas it is essential on religious, moral, political, and national grounds:—That the general question of the political assassination of two members of the ruling race of India, which lately took place in the city of Poona, should be impartially decided upon in behalf of Native India;

That the slur now resting on the whole community of Poona, with respect to the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, should be effectually removed; That any obvious individuals, or constantly plotting political coterie, who form an insignificant number of the general mass of the population, should be emphatically recognised; That the specific words, if used by any, either in public speeches or in print, which may have pointed to a provision of the organised calamity, should be brought home to those who may have uttered them from time to time; That all declamations against the established Government of India, which may have been made with the object of tutoring the mass to believe that the British Rule is wicked enough to be abolished, the old Native Governments being substituted, and producing an impression among the people that the annihilation of the former may be considered a lawful act on the part of the people; That such of the native journals who, in undoubted cases, may have taken the initiative to produce a violent disaffection against the Indian brown and its administrators, may be confidently picked out and proved, if it were possible, as instruments of such wickedness; That the charges of sedition so persistently entertained may be specifically and justly brought home, or disproved, with a view to establish the proposition that no action can be permitted to withdraw freedom of speech from the Indian, soil, the law of the land, as now existing, being adequate to punish every individual act of sedition or felony, as much as that of any other individual, or collective crime; That it may be once for all generally and perspicuously known among the Indian journals, whether sober and respectable, or fussy, dishonest, and vituperative, that there must always exist an express line of demarcation between honest and powerful criticisms, and disloyal and seditious writings, whether against the Government, the Native Princes, or any individual officers; That the various Governments of the country may be persuaded to adopt stringent measures to punish apparent sedition, as each person may utter, and to punish him only to afford a general salutary example, from time to time, so as to secure an healthy and abiding freedom to the Indian Press and nip every initiated mischief, as blindly copied from professional Radicalism of an extreme type, in the bud; That the truth about the allegations that the imputed wickedness of the plague operations, or mere motives of private revenge, have resulted in the murders, or that, on the contrary, the murders were deliberately planned by a certain coterie to discredit the Jubilee celebrations, to prop up the once entertained persecution of European rulers in connection with the Park tragedy at Baroda, to present a so-called counterpart of the alleged apathy displayed by them on that festive occasion, to make it appear how when those of their own race met with death before a festive board they might feel it, to tutor the people that it could not be a crime to murder anyone of the ruling race after managing to proclaim them tyrannous, that religious injunctions allow their assassination one day in a year, that crimes committed by certain persons with certain motives are held to be religious, may calmly, thoughtfully, and equitably be exemplified, on which-ever side the truth may lie; That the real facts in relation to the plague operations may be known, whether deliberate oppressions had taken place, or the alleged sectional rapacity, self-seeking intrigues, and conspiracies took base advantage of the excitement, and exaggerated and calumniated the unavoidable and benevolent severity of the trial; That the wanton and unnatural attempts now in evidence, which are so uncongenial in our united, nobly conservative, and beloved country, to spread the spirit of sedition and malignity in Native States, may be effectually arrested, such examples being specifically quoted from the journals in question published in Native States;

I do hereby propose to offer a prize of Rs. 300 (three hundred) to any writer or writers who shall draw up a concise, impartial, and fearless judgment on the issue aforesaid, any other cognate ones being added thereto. The disquisition should be as non-sectional, as it should calmly, logically, and judiciously denounce any influence, however puny, seeking to weaken the British Government in India, and to maliciously traduce and misrepresent the Crown officials even by an intentional parasitical clutching upon their weaknesses, which have, indeed, offered every facility for mitigation. I shall request three experienced members of the Bombay community to award the prize. The disquisition should bear a permanent character in seeking to confirm the benign intentions of the British Crown in India, its permanent indispensibleness for the urgent safety, independence, coherence, and an uninterrupted civilisation of the Indian Empire, and to emphasise on the only successful conduct and measures which are available to all earnest and straightforward Indian patriots to mitigate any possible abuses in the system of the British Administration. The disquisition must be at once masterly and statesmanlike, issuing from an honest and practical politician, or a private gentleman, no common place composition, or a juvenile essay being accepted. The Committee may reject any, or all papers submitted to them if they found them not up to the mark. The size of the essay should not be less than about one hundred of ordinary demi-octavo printed pages, each of its integral points being expressively headed for easy reference.

The name of the author will not be revealed, if so desired. On acceptance by the Committee, it shall be published by me, with introductory observations, any to which the prize may not be awarded being returned to the writer, if desired. The prize will be open only till the end of September next, when I shall be happy to receive the disquisitions (registered for safe arrival).

Anyone desirous of not letting his name known, unless the prize is awarded, may enclose his name and address in a sealed envelope, attaching a motto to the manuscript submitted by him. The prize does not affect the contribution promised by me to any Poona memorial, which may be raised in honour of the memory of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, both of whom now seem to offer eligibility for being treated as National Saints.

The only motive for inviting this paper of absorbing interest to India is no more than that all initiative public contagion of license of speech should be mollified or arrested; That the educated natives of India should be saved from an unfamiliar and ghastly pollution of public thoughts and utterances; That a statesmanlike policy of a widespread and consistent character, based on expressly legal, political, and prudential considerations, be laid before the ruling powers, whose action and attitude in the matter of the Press of India, whether in individual or general aspects, has been necessarily unsatisfactory and fitful; That should the police fail in tracing the scandalous, heart-rending murders, the region of probabilities in relation to the incitors, plotters, perpetrators, and unconsciously collusive sympathetic factors, may be explored and discovered with the utmost possible human confidence; and that the Government may be early induced to withdraw the measure of punishment inflicted upon the whole community of Poona, which cannot be disavowed till the effects of the unexpected assassination are worn away, or the guilty quarters are reasonably spotted.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR TALEYARKHAN.

Baroda, July 27.

LORD SANDHURST AT LODGE LEVEL.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, paid an official visit to Lodge "Level," No. 702, S. C., on Saturday at the Freemason's Hall, at Poona. There was a goodly attendance of Freemasons, among whom were several prominent Grand officers from Bombay, including Mr. P. N. Wadia, Grand Master Depute, A. S. F. I., Mr. K. R. Cama, P. G. M. D., Mr. J. W. Hepworth, Substitute Grand Master; Messrs D. R. Chichgur, K. N. Kabrajee, C. D. Wise, Grand Secretary, and others. His Excellency, on arrival, was received by the Grand Master Depute and the Grand Secretary, and was accorded the honours due to his exalted rank. Lodge Level holds its meetings at Kirkee, but the Worshipful Master, Mr. W. Billings, thought it advisable, on this occasion, to convene his Lodge at the Poona Masonic Hall, for the better convenience of the visitors, and also because last year, on the day of one of the meetings of the Lodge in the month of July, in consequence of heavy rain, there was four feet of water in their small Masonic Temple at Kirkee. Alluding to this fact, His Excellency the Grand Master stated that, as day after day was passing away without a heavy downpour, which added greatly to the anxiety of the Government, he would prefer to see the floors of some of the rooms of the Kirkee Lodge under water rather than that the much-needed rains should hold off. As this was the first Scotch Lodge visited by His Excellency since his installation as Grand Master, Lodge Level considered it a very great compliment, and offered His Excellency a most hearty welcome.

QUININE is slowly coming into favour with the people generally. Eleven hundred and one packets of quinine, each containing 102 one pice powders, were sold to the public in the Central Provinces in 1896 through the agency of Post Offices. The total demand in seven districts increased by over 30 per cent., and the sales would have been greater, had it not been for the fact that for some months the issue of the drug had to be entirely suspended, as the Bengal Government could not meet the requirements of those Provinces. This fact is very encouraging to those who believe that the drug has but to be popularised in order for the demand to become general.

AN APPEAL TO THE UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my yesterday's letter I referred to the deteriorated tone that is manifested in the University examinations. It remains now to approach the subject more specifically to substantiate my remarks. Some of the professors at the colleges have taken to dictating desultory "notes,"—by no means affording a master specimen of the English language,—and the examiners being drawn from the ranks of these professors, hardly any questions are set which are not to be found in these notes. Let me request the incredulous reader to go through some of the papers in History, Political Economy, and English Literature of the past few years at the B.A. examinations, and let him at the same time turn over the notes that have been dictated by the examiners in their lecture-rooms, and he will be convinced how substantially my remarks are true. We have arrived at a most remarkable epoch in the annals of our University—where, contrary to the experience of other great Universities, soundness of scholarship is by no means the *sine qua non* for academical distinction, and where the examinations are so contrived as to test not real merit but assiduity with which the candidates have crammed up their college notes. We have come to a time when we need not plod our laborious way through all our Leckies, our Masseys, and our Hallams, our Taylors our Marshmans, and our Elphinstones, our Marshalls, our Mills, and our Walkers, our Saintburies, our Morleys, and our Dowden Clerks, if we have an eye to our immediate profit. It can hardly be doubted that this policy of several of our examiners deprives students of all stimulus to independent and honest exertions and lowers education down to the level of mere mechanical cramwork. The narrow motives that have led to this deteriorated character of our examinations are not far to seek. The University is looked upon as a gigantic manufactory, where rival colleges may compete for the production of the greatest number of graduates and where, in the keenness of competition, articles, of very inferior value are often passed off as the genuine stuff.

Equally savouring of a perverted, moral tone is the favouritism which I allege is shown by examiners to the students of their own colleges, especially in the distribution of University prizes. We have had so many experiences of such injustice that we were not at all startled when recently we heard of one of the examiners giving a prize to a student of his own college, despite that the work which the candidate had done in his paper was on his own confession of a very inferior quality owing to a severe illness which overtook him on the examination day. Repeated complaints, too, have been made about a particular prize that has been carried away since the last seven or eight years by students of a particular college—with only one exception, arising from very peculiar circumstances, but these complaints have been practically ignored as the examiner happens to wield immense influence in the Syndicate. Passing to some other phases of the evil—what should we think of a Native examiner who, in his lecture-room at one of the moffusil colleges, so far forgets his position as to address his students as fools, idiots, and other epithets of a similar description, and bullies them into submitting to such insults by menacing failure in the examination. What should we think of another examiner, who recently completed his University career and who, out of mere personal animosity, abused his powers to pluck a deserving candidate with whom he did not happen to be on good terms. It would be tedious to multiply such instances—they all have the same character and demand the same effectual remedy. I should feel myself very unfortunate if I were to be construed into drawing up a general indictment against the whole body of examiners and professors. I should be wanting in the most ordinary powers of appreciation if I did so. But my remarks are perfectly applicable to the general run. We see throughout a general slackening in the moral fibre of our University. To ascertain the causes that are at the bottom of the evil would require a greater ability and experience than I can command. In this complicated labyrinth of causes and issues, the original root of the evil is buried under the tangled growth of consequences that have subsequently sprung up around it. At best we can make conjectures. For the present the means which might be expected partially to remedy the evil, are obvious Let the Syndicate be more careful in the arduous task of selection; let true merit and uprightness of conduct be the touchstone on which to test the fitness of examiners. Let the examiners rouse themselves to a sense of their duties, let them not make the cause of education subservient to the petty interests of their colleges, let them always keep before them a high ideal of integrity as might befit the noble purpose for which they are working. Let us all co-operate in restoring the ancient prestige of our University, and let us make one grand attempt to re-construct her once-majestic moral fibre.

VERBUM SAP.

MEETINGS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE NARANJEE MILLS CO., LD.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the company's registered office, Apollo Street; Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas occupying the chair.

The following report of the directors was adopted and passed with the usual resolutions embodied therein by the shareholders:—

Since the last ordinary general meetings, and up to 30th June 1897, the total number of shares subscribed by the public stood at 503; but during the first week of July thirty more shares have been subscribed, and it is expected that more shares will be taken up. The first call was made due on the 10th of June 1897, and in respect thereof Rs. 1,24,500 have been received up to 30th June 1897. The construction of the main buildings has nearly reached to the level of the plinth; the tank is being excavated; and the work is being fairly pushed on. The building contractors, Messrs. Venkoo, Balloo & Co., have been paid Rs. 30,000 on the 8th July 1897, in part payment of work done. The machinery contract made with Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., is for the supply of about 100,00 ring spindles and about 10,760 mule spindles, with all the necessary preparatory machinery and accessories, all of Messrs. Howard & Bullough's manufacture; the blow room machinery will consist of openers by Crightons, scuchers by Taylor, Lang & Company. The engines to be of Mr. Benjamin Goodfellows' make, and of sufficient driving power to allow of extension being made to the mill. Boilers of Messrs. Tinker Shenton & Co.'s make Greens economisers, &c.

The contractors agree to supply the whole of the machinery, engines, boilers, gearing, and accessories, manufactured from the best materials, and with all the latest and best improvements and designs, with a view to a larger and better production of yarn, and economical working. The price to be paid for the machinery, supplied English Shipping Port F. O. B., is fixed at £30,900, and in pursuance of the contract £5,900 were paid to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. on the 1st July 1897. Your directors have given the contract for the supply of the cast-iron columns, &c., to the Clerk Road Iron Foundry; and that of the rolled steel beams and girders, and for, the roof all supplied and erected, complete to Messrs. Bradyury, Brady & Company. Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, one of your directors, has retired fyom the board and Mr. Gordhundas Gocuidas Tejpall. has been appointed a director in his place, which appointment you are requested to confirm. That two of your directors, viz., Sır Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., and Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas Khimjee, retire from the board, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The usual complimentary vote to the chair, terminated the procedings.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the press premises, situated near Carnac Bridge, Mr. Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff occupied the chair.

The following directors' report, with the audited balance-sheet, was placed before the shareholders:—

Your directors have now the pleasure to lay before you their annual report, together with the audited balance sheet and sttatement of profit and loss account, made up to 31st December 1896. On perusal of the annexed printed statements of accounts, you will observe that the business of your company during the year has been very satisfactory. During the year under report the company has made a net profit of Rs. 63,466-11-11, which, with a sum of Rs. 1,058-3-5, brought forward from the last year's account, give, a total of Rs. 64,524-15-4. Out of this sum your directors recommend that a dividend of Bs. 80 per share be declared, and that Rs. 20,000 be carried to machinery depreciation account and Rs. 20,000 be carried to building depreciation account, which three items will absorb a sum of Rs. 56,000, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,524-15-4. As this year the company has made a satisfactory profit, your directors wish to distribute Rs. 1,425 as bonus to the employes of the company from the above balance, and to carry forward the remaining balance of Rs. 7,099-15-4 to next year's account. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that they have paid with interest the second instalment of Rs. 100 on 140 debenture bonds which was due on the 16th October 1896.

According to the articles of association of the company, your directors leave you to appoint directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. Your directors also request you to appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The meeting having adopted and passed the report of the directors, dispersed, with a vote of thanks to the chairman after passing the customary resolutions.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE CONSIDERED.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, for the purpose of considering the question of the reorganization of the Health Department; Dr. Bhalchandra presided, and there were present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

The Chairman said that the Committee should at first settle the principles upon which they ought to proceed.

It was then agreed to proceed with the consideration of the suggestion made in the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of the re-organization of the Health Department. The first suggestion submitted to the meeting was, that for the effectual reorganization of the Department decentralization should be made thereof.

Mr. Vincent strongly supported the suggestion of decentralization, which worked so well in his own department.

The Committee then so far agreed with the principle of decentralization.

The second proposal of the Committee of the Corporation was "That the city be divided into four divisions, as shown in the map submitted by them."

Dr. Viegas was in favour of the city being divided into seven wards, as at present, but before making a proposal to that effect the desired to know what kind of men were to be placed in charge of those divisions.

It was then agreed to discuss the third proposal of the committee of the Corporation together with the second as the one could not be determined upon without the consideration of the other, the third suggestion being "That these four divisions be placed in charge of four assistants, denominated divisional health officers they being only qualified medical men, or persons possessed of sanitary experience, a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem as a minimum and Rs. 1,200 as a maximum being attached to each appointment."

Dr. Viegas, speaking on these suggestions, observed that each of these divisions should be placed in charge of a sanitary officer who had full knowledge of the drains, sewers, ventilation, house-connections, and conservancy of the town. He attributed the increased mortality to the saturation of the soil and water-logged condition of the city. He did not care what amount they paid to those officers, provided they possessed the requisite qualification. He would pay them higher salaries if they were up to mark. He then proposed that the city should be divided into seven divisions, which should be re-cast, taking into consideration, as far as possible, the population and area of each part of the city.

After some discussion, Professor Muller moved an amendment to the effect that the city be divided into four divisions, as recommended by the Committee of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said that the two deputy Health Officers, who had acted in a similar capacity in Poona and Surat, were at present paid about three hundred per mensem, and he saw no reason why the minimum salary in future for the same post be Rs. 1,000 and maximum Rs. 1,200, as recommended by the Committee of the Corporation.

Mr. Shroff was in favour of dividing the city into seven districts.

The amendment of Professor Muller, to divide the city into four divisions, was put to the vote, but the division was equal: five members voted for and five against the amendment. The chairman giving his casting vote in favour, it was carried.

Dr. Cowasji next proposed the rate of salary; the proposition being that the minimum be Rs. 600, and the maximum be Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Vincent seconded the proposal.

Dr. Katrak proposed an amendment that each of the four divisions be placed in charge of a Deputy Health officer, and the Commissioner be requested to sub-divide important wards, and to give assistance of another deputy to the Deputy Health officer in charge, so that the total number of the Deputy Health officers might not exceed seven.

The amendment being lost, the original motion was agreed to.

The fourth suggestion, "That each divisional officer reside within his own district," was agreed to without discussion.

The fifth suggestion, "That provision be made for the really efficient inspection of milch cattle stables by duly qualified Veterinary Surgeons," was next considered.

The letter on the subject, addressed to the chairman of the Standing Committee, from Veterinary Major Mills, was read and considered in conjunction with this suggestion.

Mr. Cuffe dwelt at some length on the necessity of employing a duly qualified officer to inspect and look after the cattle and bullocks and other things contemplated by the proposal, as it would cause an immense saving to the Municipality.

On the proposal of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Mr. Shroff, the consideration of the fifth proposal was postponed till the next special meeting to be called for the consideration of the question, and that in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner was requested to favour them with remarks on the subject.

The sixth suggestion, "That the present appointments of Registrars of Births and Deaths be abolished, and that the duties or such Registrars be performed by the Deputy Health officers who have been appointed under the authority of the Corporation Resolution No. 8510, of 19th November 1896."

Dr. Katrak moved an adjournment of the meeting, requesting the Municipal Commissioner, in the meantime, to report in a general way as to the respective duties and kind of work required from divisional Health officers, Deputy Health officers, and Sanitary inspectors.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposal.

Professor Muller moved an amendment that the explanation be received verbally from either the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer at the next special meeting.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram having seconded the amendment, it was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned till Friday, the 6th proximo, at 3-30 p.m.

DACOITY BY CHOWKIDARS.

A RATHER curious story of a dacoity was told in the appeals of Nannua and Bhunda who had been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Agra. The prisoners were not represented by counsel. The Government Advocate, Mr. Chamier appeared for the Crown. Their Lordships (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blair) had no hesitation in adopting the view of the Sessions Judge and dismissed the appeal. It appears that at Brindaban near Muttra, the scene of pilgrimages, in March last, there was a large *mela* in connection with the Seth temple and the *Rath ka mela*. At such times the road from Muttra is not safe from footpads and such like gentry. To protect the passengers on this occasion, chowkidars in pairs were posted along the bad parts of the road at intervals of 200 to 300 paces. The two accused were chowkidars picketed together at a certain spot on this road.

On the 28th of March last the womenfolk of a Thakur Zemindar were returning along this road from Brindaban, in a hired covered cart, accompanied by the purohit (priest), a peon and the driver. When they arrived to within 15 yards of the spot where these two chowkidars were attacked by a party of five men. The three men on the cart, who were unarmed were quickly knocked off, and the cart was driven off the road. One of the men shouted but the other two did nothing. The dacoits then attacked the women and six inmates, but in spite of lathis, they were met with a vigorous resistance. The dacoits, however, managed to get away the ornaments of two of them to the alleged value of Rs. 3,000. While one of the dacoits was removing the necklace of one of the women, she got his little finger into her mouth and bit it so severely that he struck her a violent blow in the mouth with his other fist or butt end of a lathi knocking out three teeth and loosening two more. She says she at once spat out the blood and teeth at him. In the struggle the women managed to secure the lathi of one of the dacoits. It turned out to be a "tremendous weapon" covered with brass and iron rings, and either by a blow from it or while pulling at it one woman had her hand badly split between the thumb and first finger, and at the trial bore the marks of a nasty injury. The women also managed to get a cap and a pagri but these were not identified. The dacoits then ran off—two in one direction and three in the other. The cries and shouts of the party reached the ears of a head constable at a police post on the road said to be nearly half a mile from the spot. The fact that these cries were not heard apparently by the chowkidars posted in the interval was taken by the Sessions Judge to indicate that these watchmen were accomplices and purposely did not hear the row. On the arrival of the police, the two chowkidars were not found at the post: on searching the jungle they met these two individuals, and Nannua was minus his lathi his little finger was bleeding and there were spots of blood on the front of his dress. The lathi captured by the women turned out on examination to be a chowkidar's lathi. At the trial the above facts were proved—and the best the accused could do in their defence was to put forward contradictory statements wholly unsupported by evidence, and which they themselves changed from time to time. There was no doubt they richly deserved their sentence.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

THE SIMLA RIOTS OF 1907.

TRAGIC STORY OF THE FURTHER EXODUS.

WHEN the Simla-Kalka Railway was at last an accomplished fact, it became apparent to the Marquis of Broadbent, K.G., C.M.G., and to his circle of advisers that the chief reason for the annual exodus from Calcutta to Simla and vice versa no longer existed. With railway communication to every part of India and luxurious saloon carriages for members of Council on tour it was no longer necessary for the Government to yearly move down to Calcutta. The Himalayas were best suited to those whose business it was to keep an eye on the affairs of the whole Empire. One can see so much further from a mountain top! No one could deny that the view from Government House was very circumscribed as compared with that from Viceregal Lodged. Besides there was the question of expense. The annual cost to Government of moving the various secretariats up and down the hill was estimated by the Finance Minister at considerably over sixty lakhs. In these days, with the Russians at Kandahar, it was imperative to save money in every possible way. No, in the words of the poet:

"... For rule, administration, and the rest Simla's best."

So the Government decided to remain at Simla the whole year round.

One result of this decision was that a great native city sprung up around what was once merely a summer retreat. Mount Flat was a vast conglomeration of native huts, and a bazar stretched all the way from Boileauganj to Jutogh. The result was that small-pox and cholera became endemic in the hills, and, as water was too precious to be wasted in sewage purposes, Simla soon held the reputation of being the most insanitary town in India.

Three years passed, and then Major Boanerges, R. E., appeared with his project of a tonga road from Simla to Leh. He pointed out that Leh was, so to speak, the open back door to India. It was imperative that a decent road should be made thither before Russian hordes were gathered in the mountains of Kashgar. Apart from military considerations, moreover, easy communication with Leh, would result in an enormous trade with the markets of Central Asia. Major Boanerges' name appeared in the next Honours' Gazette and the new military road, the greatest engineering work of the age, was pushed ahead with all speed. In fact, such was the energy that the Government put into the work that in a little over a year the great road was complete. It was now possible to travel from Simla to the confines of Kashmir territory in seven days. Two British and several native regiments, with a battery of mountain artillery, were posted at Leh, and the wondering Ladakis watched with amazement bicycles and bloomers on the sacred Hill of Buddha. It became the fashion for Simla residents to visit Leh during the summer months, and those who went came back enthusiastic in praise of the charming military station where one enjoyed bright sunshine while Simla was swathed in mist and rain. By the year 1905 everyone who could possibly do so had left Simla for Leh in order to escape the rains. In the following year His Excellency and all his Executive Council, with the exception of the ridiculous Legal Member, had decided that the interests of the Empire would be best served by the Government migrating to Leh from June to September every year. How could anyone do decent work draped in a mackintosh, and was not Leh—politically speaking—the most important town in the Empire?

So the migration to Leh became an annual fixture.

Those unfortunates who happened to be in Simla at the time will not easily forget the first week of July, 1907. On the 1st there was a squabble between the Hindu custodians of the Temple of Siva, or Tara Devi, and a Mahomedan vendor of betul-nut, which resulted in the betul-nut man being thrashed almost to death. The result was that a vast Mahomedan mob rushed the temple next day, and pulled it down. The few policemen on duty at the nearest thana were powerless to interfere, and could only telephone to Simla for help. Then the mob, moved one knows not by what wild, impulse, left the temple and marched down the sloping road to Simla.

In the absence of the Government, the chief person of authority at Simla was the Deputy Commissioner. Bruyere was a strong man. As soon as he heard of the advancing mob he and the District Superintendent of Police got together every available policeman, and marched out to stop it. The rioters, whose numbers had been swelled by a large reinforcement from the badmashes of Boileauganj, had halted at the great Imperial Brewery and taken possession of the buildings, after beating and expelling the manager and his assistants. There were here no less than 10,000 Mahomedans, and Bruyere found that with the small force at his command he was unable to dislodge the mob, especially as, owing to the repeal of the Arms Act two years before, a large number of the ruffians were armed with rifles and revolvers, which they used with deadly effect. The police retired, but for some unaccountable reason the mob did not advance for the whole of that day and night. Bruyere was not lazy. A hasty note to the Commandant of the local Volunteers resulted in 500 men parading the ridge in a few hours. It was impossible to summon military aid from Jotogh, because telephonic and telegraphic communication had been cut off and several messengers sent on foot never returned. The line to Leh was, however, open, and Bruyere sent off a long telegram detailing what had already occurred, and stating that the Volunteers and police were going to attack the mob next morning.

The Viceroy was much annoyed at this telegram. It entailed the calling of a special meeting of Council. All the members, when they met, were agreed that Bruyere was an alarmist. He was told that if there was any mob, it must be quietly dispersed, with as little blood-hed as possible.

Bruyere threw the message into the fire and went out to confer with the Colonel of the Volunteers and the District Superintendent of Police.

Early next morning the 500 Volunteers and 200 police, the latter still armed with the muzzleloading muskets that were in use in pre-mutiny days, were march down to the Imperial Brewery. The mob was still in possession, and yelled defiance. The Volunteer Colonel had not passed in tactics. He simply fixed bayonets and charged down the road in column of companies. The rioters fired a few shots shooting a Sergeant dead, and then fled, howling. The amateur soldiers chased them with cheers out of the Brewery and down the old cart road for several miles, and it was a very tired, if happy, battalion which re-formed at the Brewery some hours later.

The Colonel was in the middle of a little speech to his warriors when there came one running swiftly down the road from Simla. He said amid gasps that the Burra and Kasumpti bazars had risen, and were now plundering, and looting, and burning the European houses. The sahibs and the memsahibs had all fled down the khuds. The speaker pointed to Prospect Hill, over the top of which several columns of smoke could already be seen ascending the air.

"My God," said Bruyere, "My God! Colonel, back at once."

The men were tired and done, and the five mile slope to the Mall was steep, and in spite of the keen anxiety to go forward, it was two and a half hours before Boileauganj was reached. The long bazar was silent and deserted, but away in the direction of the ridge the anxious men could hear that hum, which once heard can never be forgotten—the hum of an angry multitude.

"We must double," said Bruyere to the Colonel, "It doesn't matter if some men drop."

"Yes, yes. A two-minutes halt, and then double!"

The men stood leaning on their rifles and gasping, and then suddenly there came to their ears the sharp crackle of musketry, which was followed once, twice, thrice by the deep boom of a mountain gun.

"The Artillery from Jutogh, by joy! Attention! Forward! Double."

But there was no more work for the Volunteers to do. Major Meghan, commanding at Jutogh, had brought No. 18 M.B., R.A., down to Simla, and cleared the Burra Bazar in his own direct brutal way.

Bruyere sat down to write his telegrams to Leh concerning the dead and wounded, but there came a special wire from His Excellency himself: "Spare me further details. The Secretary of State already knows all that is necessary."

Bruyere and his District Superintendent of Police were very wise men. They saw how the land lay. The relatives of those killed were allowed to quietly carry the dead bodies away, and no arrests were made in the bazar. So when he was interviewed by the special correspondent of the *Leh Intelligencer*, Bruyere was able to say: "Riot, what riot! Better go and ask the Manager of the Imperial Brewery. The police only buried two bodies.—*Englishman*.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

THE Liverpool Cup of 1,200 sovs.; the second to receive 125 sovs. and the third 75 from the stakes; by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 3 only if declared; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards; winners after June 24, at noon, of any two races or of one value 200 sovs., or of a handicap of any value to carry 4lb.; of a handicap value 300 sovs., or of any race value 400 sovs., 7lb.; of two handicaps of any value, or of one handicap value 400 sovs. 10lb. extra. Cup Course (one mile and three furlongs). (38 subs. 19 of whom declared.)

The highest weight accepting being 8st. 12lb, it has been raised to 9st. and the others in proportion.

Mr Jersey's ch c Braybead, by Arklow—Contour, 3yrs, 8st 5lbs, Jones ... 1
Mr A F Calvert's br h Clwyd, by Beauclerc—Strathbrock, 5yrs, 8st 7lbs, Rickaby ... 2
Duke of Westminster's br c Labrador, by Sheen—Ornament, 4yrs, 8st, Cannon ... 3

Betting: 10 to 1 against Labrador.

Won by ten and a half lengths; six lengths between second and third.—*Asian*.

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½ „ „ „ 7-8 oz, post free	8	0
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

THE tenor of the reports received bi-weekly from the Cotton-growing districts is generally favourable, and as a first result of the contioued rainfall the Cotton and other crops are doing well throughout the area. The enquiry in Exports is much the same as before; while in Cotton, there has been during the past week, as we anticipated, a decline to a small extent in prices of the new crop. The business reported in the staple has been most moderate, with a very limited enquiry from Japan shippers, and nothing from European, the latter continuing to keep out of the market. Wheat and Seeds show no change from their stagnant state, prices being likewise as before. Rates of Exchange are 1-32d. lower, as against those ruling on Thursday last, for Bank, and 1-8d. for Private Paper, with business a trifle brisker. Money is easy, with the rate of the Bank of Bombay at 5 per cent. Although unsettled in tone at the beginning of the week Government Paper steadied again soon after, and quotations are given this evening 3-16 per cent. below the level at the close of last week, for 3½ per Cents, and ½ per cent. for Threes. For Continental ports there have been lines placed in Freights in a somewhat quiet market; and to-day there is reported to be a quiet but steady feeling. Imports are without any noticeable change.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday disclosed an addition to the Cash Balance of over 22¼ lakhs, at 210¼ lakhs, as against an increase in the previous week of 20¼ lakhs, at nearly 188 lakhs. There was also an addition shown in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, in Private Deposits, and in Government Securities of nearly 9 lakhs, 8¾ lakhs, and 3 lakhs, respectively. On the other hand, Loans decreased by a little more than one lakh, Bills Discounted and Purchased by 3¾ lakhs, and Balances with other Banks by a little under ½ lakh.

The market has meanwhile been easy, the Bank's rate remaining at 5 per cent., while the rate in the open market is 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone last mail-day at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were offering, some of which were placed at 1s. 3 7-32d., and afterwards at 1s. 3¼d.; for Bank Paper there was a limited enquiry. At opening on Saturday there was a quiet feeling in the market with 1s. 3 1-8d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a strong demand for Bank Paper from the Bazaar and other quarters, and rates receded 1-32d. all round, while at the close there were few sellers; a small amount of Credits was placed at 1s. 3 7-32d. Rates were given on Monday at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, in a quiet market. A considerable amount was bought by the Bazaar and then the market declined temporarily 1-32d. all round. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 3 5-32d., but they were scarce; and later in the day rates steadied again. The market continued quiet in tone the following day at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar bought a fair amount for ready delivery, and were sellers for forward. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and there was only a moderate *bona-fide* demand for Bank Paper. Rates opened yesterday at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, in a quiet market. For Bank Paper there was a fair demand at 1s. 3 1-16d., and rates receded partially to 1s. 3 1-32d., after which 1s. 3 1-16d. again became available. To-day the market was steady in tone at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, for any delivery and Merchants' Bills were placed to a small extent at 1s. 3 5-32d., but were not plentiful. Re-sales were offering, and were done at 1s. 3¼d. for ready and 1s. 3 3-32d. for September delivery, to a moderate extent. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	..	1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Credits do.		1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 3 1-4d.	„
Documents 3 month's sight		1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	....	1'59¼	„
Do. 6 months' sight		1'60 1-4.	„

Of the Rs. 25,10,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday, Rs. 14,80,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 4,90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,40,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 1-32d, 26 per cent. of the tenders at which were accepted. Extra allotments were also made at Rs. 1,50,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 20,000 to Calcutta at 1s. 3 1-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail-day the market opened with an unsettled feeling at 100⅝ for Money, and 100 7-16 for the July Account, for 3½ per Cents, and closed at 100¼ and 100 3-16 in the two positions, respectively; 95 was named for 3 per Cents. Rates opened on Saturday at 100½ for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and advanced in a steady market to 100 3-8 for both Cash and the Settlement; 94¾ was quoted for 3 per Cents. On Monday 100⅝ was quoted for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and rates continued at this level throughout the day and closed at the same, with 95¼ named for 3 per Cents. Opening with a steady feeling on Tuesday, rates were quoted at 100 9-16 for Cash and this month's Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and advanced early in the latter position to 100 5-8; for next month's Settlement, 100 5-8 was quoted, and for 3 per Cents 95¼. After opening yesterday at 100½ for both Cash and this month's settlement, rates declined to 100 5-16 in both positions, for 3½ per Cents, and closed at the lower level; 94¾ was named for Threes. To-day the market opened at 100 3-8 for Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, and advanced soon to 100 7-16 in the two positions, 100 13-32 being quoted for August Account; 3 per Cents, were ¼ per cent. higher, at 94¾.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is one per cent lower, at 124; and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 107.

SHARES.—Prices show a decided tendency in favour of buyers, especially in the line of Mill Scrip. There has been more movement during this week than during last, but mostly downward. We have to report an advance of Rs. 20, in Framjee Petit; and of Rs. 10 each, in Central India and China; and a decline of Rs. 50 each, in Indian Manufacturing, and Star of India; of Rs. 25 each, in Presidency, and Sholapore; of Rs. 15, in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 each, in Empress, and Oriental; and of Rs. 5 each, in David, and Jamshed; in Presses New Berar, are Rs. 10 lower and Hingoli, Rs. 7½; in Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah, have declined Rs. 50 in the 1st issue; and Rs. 10 in the second; Alcock Ashdown, and John Roberts, Rs. 5 each; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 2½. In Banks, Bank of Bengal are Rs. 25 lower; and Chartered Bank, Rs. 27½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—No change of importance has taken place in this market. Dealers in "Grey Goods" are willing to sell, but up-country buyers take only in a hand-to-mouth way. Prices are generally without any alteration, and stocks the same as before. For "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red and Printed Goods" the demand has been little or nothing, but for Locally-made goods there has been a very good enquiry, in a steady market. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been about 2,700 packages, and of Local some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market is very firm, and a large business is reported. Rates show an upward tendency, with a good demand prevalent.

Below we give a comparative Statement of the shipments to China and Japan during the first six months of each of the past 20 years. In the missions to China there has been a material increase but in those to Japan a decrease, while the total to both is much higher this year than in 1878.

Comparative Statement showing the shipments of Country Manufactured Yarns from Bombay to China and Japan during the six months ending 30th June from the year 1878 to 1897.

Period.			To China (Bales of 400 lbs each).	To Japan (Bales of 400 lbs each).	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 30th June		1878...	22,528	519	23,047
Do	do	1879...	23,238	2,918	26,156
Do	do	1880...	34,660	2,469	37,129
Do	do	1881...	27,878	3,363	31,241
Do	do	1882..	38,362	4,666	43,028
Do	do	1883...	44,329	9,368	53,697
Do	do	1884...	66,201	6,607	66,808
Do	do	1885..	72,880	8,766	81,646
Do	do	1886..	93,723	6,898	101,621
Do	do	1887...	100,797	15,603	116,400
Do	do	1888...	120,644	26,071	146,715
Do	do	1889..	125,685	*28,102	153,787
Do	do	1890...	149,973	14,646	164,619
Do	do	1891..	193,237	5,392	198,629
Do	do	1892..	185,452	15,870	201,322
Do	do	1893..	178,574	6,334	184,908
Do	do	1894...	176,213	7,910	184,123
Do	do	1895...	170,460	1,298	171,758
Do	do	1896...	220,373	1,698	222,066
Do	do	1897..	142,965	400	143,365

* These include 45 bales of 300lbs each.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		to		per lb.
Twist	6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to	5	per lb.
„	8s	„	4¾	..	5 1-8	„
„	10s	„	5	..	5½	„
„	12s	„	5	..	5 3-4	„
„	16s	„	5¾	..	6¼	„
„	20s	„	6	..	6 3-4	„
„	24s	„	6½	..	7¼	„
„	30s	„	7 1-4	..	7¾	„
„	40s	„	8¼	..	8¾	„

COALS.—Sales have taken place during the week of ready "Seebpore" at Rs. 12½ per ton, "Davison's W. Hartley," in harbour, was sold at Rs. 20¼; and for forward delivery, a cargo of Heilger's changed hands at Rs. 12¼. "Giridhi" "Bengal," August and September shipments were offering at Rs. 13¼ per ton. A lot of "Australian, was sold at Rs. 14 per ton for August shipment We quote alongside:—

		ready;	forward.
Welsh Hartley		Nil.	
West „		Rs. 20½ per ton.	
Australian		14	
Powell's		21½	Rs. 22
Cardiff		21½	„ 22
Japan		Nil	
Bengal		12¼	„ 12¼
Singareni		Nil.	
Seebpore		12½	„ 12½
Sanctoria		13	„ 13
Deshagur		13	„ 13
Heilger's		12¼	„ 12¼
Giridhi		14	„ 13¼

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Very little has been done in this market during the past week, and besides a few purchases on account of the local Mills, little or nothing has been taken. From shippers to Japan there has been a small enquiry, but prices are at too high a level to admit of any orders being put through. European shippers continue quite out of the market. Prices for ready Cotton are steady and dealers show no inclination to give way; but for new Cotton rates have declined, and whereas at the beginning of the week Rs. 214, for March delivery, was given for Broach, this description was done yesterday for the same delivery at Rs. 211 per candy. The enquiry has been very small, and to-day it is reported to have shown no improvement. Sellers are willing to accept Rs. 5 per candy lower than they were asking a few days ago. New Broach is still lower, at Rs. 210 per candy, Rs. 165 being asked for Bengal, and Rs. 182 for Bhownugger.

We append our half-yearly Comparative Statement of the shipments of Cotton westward during the six months ending 30th June, which shows that, compared with last year's shipments during the same period, there has been a falling off of 169,014 bales, or 26·59 per cent., the ports presenting the heaviest declines being Trieste, with a decrease of 36,218 bales; Liverpool, with 35,852 bales; Hamburg, with 27,649 bales; Antwerp, with 22,700 bales; and Havre, with 19,384 bales.

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1896 and 1897:—

To	1897 F-P Bales	1896 F-P Bales	Increase or Decrease. F-P Bales
Liverpool	27,140	62,992	—35,852
London	625	92	+533
Hull	.....	1,445	—1,445
Marseilles	3,605	6,560	—2,955
Havre	22,505	41,889	—19,384
Dunkirk	36,656	36,525	+131
Rouen	400	1,900	—1,500
Antwerp	84,985	107,685	—22,700
Ghent	1,547	4,291	—2,744
Bremen	7,170	11,323	—4,153
Hamburg	74,718	102,367	—27,649
Barcelona	100	9,700	—9,600
Genoa	71,966	75,671	—3,705
Naples	6,949	5,950	+999
Venice	22,770	28,217	—5,447
Leghorn	100	.....	+100
Trieste	99,958	136,176	—36,218
Fiume	4,845	1,320	+3,525
Odessa	....	600	—600
Gothenburg	200	700	—500
Constantinople	150	....	+150
Total	466,389	635,403	Net de.169,014 =26 9 p. cent.

Monday's telegraphic advices from the districts reported the Cotton plants and other crops to be doing well in generally seasonable weather. Since the previous reports at the end of last week there had been registered 5·69 inches of rain at Khangaum, and 5·10 inches at Broach, while in the other districts there had fallen from ¼ inch to 3½ inches.

The favourable tone of the reports from the districts shown in the preceding paragraph has been carried into those to hand by were to-day. At Bellary rain continues to be wanted; and in the other districts the highest fall registered since the beginning of the week was 3·40 inches at Beawar.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	180—3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good		„	166—3 1-8d.
Do. do.	January	„	165—3 9-32d.
Do Good		„	158—3d.
Belatee, Fine		„	190—3 1-2d.
Do. Fully Good		„	180—3 11-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		„	188—3 15-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		„	195—3 19-32d.
Dholiera, Fine		„	nominal
Do. Fully Good		„	194—3 9-16d.
Do. Good		„	187—3 15-32d.
Do. do.	May	„	182—3 5-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good		„	207—3 25-32d.
Westerns		„	197—3 5-8d.
Broach, Fine		„	nominal
Do. Good		„	204—3 23-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	13,934	8,941	11,223
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	1,270,001	1,591,146	1,356,967
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,194	510	7,706
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	475,768	647,793	480,158
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	11,858	802	100
From 1st Jan. to 28th July	364,127	277,215	107,909

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Since our last weekly report these markets have both been lifeless, and no business of importance has transpired.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	25,160	28,947	31,978
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	929,235	2,864,131	3,891,804
Linseed for the week	7,883	11,894	5,712
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	327,649	3,161,285	2,523,905
Rapeseed for the week	89,654	13,997	9,856
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	1,304,726	784,243	1,888,799
Gingellyseed for the week	857	589	1,013
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	380,941	819,450	730,306

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	34,586
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	2,813	1,239,100	2,011,080
Linseed for the week	12,046	58,029	90,829
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	426,813	2,644,270	2,058,831
Rapeseed for the week	117,713	6,501	69,880
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	961,675	742,286	1,609,604
Gingellyseed for the week	17,497	...	738
Do. from 1st January to 28th July	430,179	1,032,341	1,025,748

[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHITTY—July 29, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. W. Chitty, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

Parsee Moderatist.—Your letter is too personal to admit of publication in our columns.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897.

THE debate on the South Africa Committee's report was as "inconclusive" and unsatisfactory as Mr. P. J. Stanhope's rejected motion declared the report to be. That remarkable document strongly censured Mr. Rhodes as the originator of the Jameson Raid, and Mr. Beit for having joined with the Premier of Cape Colony to promote an insurrection in Johannesburg by an expedition which is underestimated at a quarter-of-a-million sterling. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was not for the Committee to decide the question of action against Mr. Rhodes, but the Government while in dealing with it would remember his services. The Colonial Secretary explained that this means that no action whatever will be taken. Mr. Rhodes will not be be placed on his trial for a flagrant violation of the law like his subordinates. Dr. James, Sir John Willoughby, and several other officers of the Guards were brought up at Bow Street, tried, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. Mr. Rhodes will not even be invited to resign his seat on the Privy Council; "he has been sufficiently punished already." He is not to be compelled, or even asked to produce the cablegrams which are in the possession of his solicitor, Mr. Hawkesley, who had been instructed to show them to Mr. Chamberlain in June last, and received them back from the Colonial Office with sundry pencil notes on the margins. Mr. Chamberlain at one of the meetings of the Committee said he could ask Mr. Rhodes to order their production, but he declined to ask. Seeing that if Mr. Chamberlain was innocent of any knowledge of the conspiracy to invade and overturn the Transvaal State—never wished it to come off "soon" or suggested that delays might give the Powers time to protest,—the production of the missing telegrams might have completely exonerated the Colonial Secretary from the charges and rumours which have embarrassed him for eighteen months past. But the telegrams were studiously withheld from the Committee, or at all events from some of the Committee. Their contents were known to at least three of the members of that body of disinterested seekers of the truth. But these were precisely the members who successfully exerted themselves to withhold them from their less favoured colleagues. Mr. Blake declined to discuss the draft of the report under such circumstances.

But one of the most singular episodes of the inquiry was the marvellous change of front suddenly effected by Sir William Harcourt. The leader of the Opposition distinguished himself throughout nearly the whole course of the inquiry by the vigour with which he brought to bear on reluctant witnesses his by-no-means inconsiderable powers of cross-examination. He was one of the first to get on the trail of the missing cablegrams, and he was mainly instrumental in bringing a considerable number of very important despatches to light. But, at a given moment, his whole attitude underwent a complete reversal. The writer of a remarkable article in one of the reviews attributes this change of front to a communication from the "Front Bench," that to probe the matter further might compromise interests of State. It is asserted that the Queen had given to the Emperor of Germany, immediately after the Raid, an autographic assurance that none of her Ministers had any foreknowledge of that disastrous blunder. Whatever may be the value of that explanation, the fact is patent that at a peculiarly interesting point of the inquiry when Miss Flora Shaw's memory was refreshed by the unexpected sight of forgotten telegrams and the search for information long withheld, was beginning to be rewarded with some highly interesting and piquant discoveries, Sir William Harcourt's interest in the pursuit of knowledge unexpectedly cooled, and the proceedings of the Committee were hurried to an abrupt and most disappointing conclusion. In the discussion on Mr. Stanhope's motion—debate it can scarcely be called—Sir William Harcourt with characteristic audacity and a superb aplomb asserted that the report was conclusive on all important points. Had he stated that it was conclusive on all but the important points, he would have been nearer the truth. He went so far as to aver his belief in the denial of any knowledge in the Colonial Office of the Jameson Raid. It may be, of course, that the distinguished pleader was here availing himself of Dr. Rutherfoord Harris' ingenious distinction between Jameson's raid and Jameson's plan, the former being supposed to be a quite fortuitous accident that no one foresaw, and, least of all, Mr. Rhodes, Miss Flora Shaw, Mr. Chamberlain, and Dr. Harris himself. Mr. Rhodes' prostration on the receipt of the news that Jameson had on the spur of the moment "taken the bit in his teeth and bolted," upsetting the whole apple-cart, did duty for some months, until the revelation of three of that much-tried statesman's telegrams to Miss Shaw telling her to make Chamberlain understand that the raid would be successful and South Africa would be his, put a different complexion on that ingenious fiction.

The plan and the ride were one, and the expected rising in Johannesburg to claim political rights was as much a piece of stage play as the letter written in November of the Johannesburgers, asking the gallant doctor to come and rescue the women and children from impending doom, the date appended to it by Dr. Jameson himself being the 28th December. The Hon. Mr. Egerton Taton is stated to have received from Mr. Rhodes himself the assurance that Mr. Chamberlain was "in it," and that the latter, when informed of the betrayal, exclaimed "The—traitor!" That story may not be true, but no one can say that it is in any flagrant conflict with the admitted facts, to say nothing of Dr. Harris' distinct declaration that he made a guarded allusion to the "plan" to the Colonial Secretary, who told him he did not want to know anything, and spoke "quite openly" to Mr Fairfield. The latter, Mr. Chamberlain declared was too deaf to hear what Dr. Harris told him, but he was able to understand what Miss Shaw said to him on the same subject, and to reply that if there was to be a rising the sooner it took place the better. Yet the public are gravely asked to believe that the Colonial Office knew nothing of what was on foot! If the Colonial Office knew nothing, why did it carefully conceal all documents and correspondence bearing on the subject? Why did Mr. Chamberlain decline to ask Mr. Rhodes to produce the still undisclosed cables? Why was every effort made to suppress the important telegrams in which frequent reference was made to Mr. Chamberlain's wishes and apprehensions? Why did the Committee cut short Mr. Hawkesley's evidence when it was growing frank and interesting, and decline to compel him to produce the suppressed documents? The answers to these questions will be given by anyone who has followed the proceedings of the Committee. But they will not be in accord with Sir William Harcourt's amazing declaration that the report of the Committee is conclusive on all important points.

THE report annually presented to Parliament of the Board of Visitors of the Woolwich Military Academy, is of perennial interest in India, where so many officers now serving the Queen-Empress in this country are familiar with the institution. It would be of still greater interest if the recommendations of the Board were not so habitually disregarded by the War Office. For instance, ex-cadets reading the report for each succeeding year since 1891 must be quite weary of the suggestion that an additional drill ground should be provided. However, patience does in time have its due reward. The practice of "bifurcation" adversely commented on year by year by the Board, is now in process of elimination. Defenders of the system were able to urge in its favour, that it gave the Royal Artillery opportunities for securing some cadets, who otherwise might at the end of the two years' instruction have obtained Royal Engineer commissions, but whose scientific attainments had not been so marked at the end of the first year. This incidental result of "bifurcation" goes with the system itself, and as Lord Harris and his military colleagues on the Board point out, it is open to question whether the prospects of armament pay in the Garrison Artillery are sufficient to counterbalance the immediate inducement of the higher rate of pay and the superior chances of civil employment open to Royal Engineers. This being so, the grievance of the Artillery that the Royal Engineers manage generally to secure the men who pass out with the highest number of marks, will still exist. The Board rightly suggests for the consideration of the authorities the question, whether this result is desirable in the interests of the Royal Artillery and of the public service. Another recommendation of the Board which has been tardily accepted, is the carrying out of the instruction in practical artillery of young officers after leaving the Academy. The recommendation has not, however, been adopted in its entirety, for instead of all the past students being sent to the Gunnery school at Shoeburyness, with its exceptional facilities for instruction, that place shares with Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other stations the reception of these youths. It seems almost incredible that after all these years of criticism, cadets still pass into and out of the Academy, and also the College at Sandhurst, without any test of physical capacity being imposed. Public opinion will heartily concur in the recommendation of the Visitors that such a test should be made without delay.

The suggestion that far more attention should be paid to riding lessons than at present, and that marks should be given for promise in this respect, receives additional weight from the statement of the Visitors, that "the majority of the cadets have little or no experience in riding before entrance." Is this one of the results of the great popularity of cycling? Reading between the lines, it is easy to see that the medical officer of the Academy has no particular liking for these annual inquisitorial visits. He went as near to telling Lord Harris and his colleagues that he needed none of their advice, as he could by stating that "he regarded himself as responsible for the constant examination of food-supplies," and by reporting himself "satisfied with the condition of the Academy from a sanitary point of view, and with the quality of the supplies." The Board, however, ventured on the opinion that an engineer might be a better judge than the doctor as to the condition of the drains, and recommended that they should be periodically tested. They also placed on record an opinion that the time-table is not satisfactory as regards the hours of meals, the interval between breakfast and luncheon being too long. They recommend that arrangements should be made by which the cadets, whether at out-door or in-door exercises, should be able to obtain some light refreshment. As lads still in their teens need more nutriment than men of full age, the proposal seems a very reasonable one. The average daily sick had been only 1·92 out of an average strength of 174, so that the health of the cadets may be regarded as having been very good. It is not surprising that a small Board, having Lord Harris as its chairman, should have called attention to the insufficiency of the area for out-door games. The report points out that at the back of the Academy there is Government land large enough for two grounds for football and cricket, and it is urged that no time should be lost in undertaking levelling and draining operations on one or both of these plots.

NOTWITHSTANDING very generous dealings with the cultivators of the Central Provinces in the matter of firearms, the loss of human life and cattle caused by wild animals and venomous snakes is appalling. The number of human beings killed by snakes fell from 1,279 to 1,133 in the past year, but wild animals killed 361 against 291. The number of cattle killed fell from 9,941 to 8,757. The number of wild animals for the destruction of which rewards were paid increased from 1,474 to 1,566, and that of snakes fell from 6,845 to 1,337. It is not easy to see how famine can be blamed for the larger figures, but it is owing apparently to the fact that people frequented the jungles more than ordinarily that a greater number were killed. Tigers were more destructive than usual in the past twelve months, man-eating among them having become more appreciated. But the killing of one man-eating tigress in Hoshangabad brought down the number of persons killed in that district from twenty-two to three. Wolves have become so destructive in Saugor, that a special reward has been made for their skins. Some discussion has arisen with regard to hyenas and their habits which students of natural history may find interesting. Formerly a reward was given for the destruction of hyenas, but in the past year it was discontinued, on the assurance of experienced authorities that this animal lives on carrion alone, and is useful as a scavenger. If this view is correct, remarks the Chief Commissioner, who does not commit himself to an opinion, the deaths of human beings and cattle assigned to it in the statements are gross calumnies and enquiry is to be made in the districts where they are reported, as to whether some other animal has not been confused with the hyena. There were other deaths of human beings due to wild animals of other varieties, and so careful were the police in some districts in registering these deaths, that those caused by domestic animals and scorpions were included. Of the cattle killed, tigers were responsible for 704, less than last year, and panthers for 694, but this is ascribed to more careful registration and not to any improvement in feline morality. A great decrease in the amount of rewards paid is noticed, and is put down to the discontinuance of the practice of paying rewards for all poisonous snakes. The amount spent in this way fell from Rs. 6,436 to Rs. 1,286. A similar decrease is, of course, shown in the number of snakes killed, but doubtless, as the report says, many hundreds were killed by persons who did not report having done so. The discontinuance of the reward has fortunately in no way increased the number of deaths from snake-bite, which are 146 fewer than in the previous year when it was given. The number of tigers killed rose from 225 to 323. This increase in tiger bags occurred in several districts, and is said to be mainly due to greater activity on the part of European sportsmen, and perhaps also to their improved marksmanship.

ANXIETY about the rains in Simla, according to our correspondent, has not decreased very much during the past week. As day by day the meteorological chart and report tell of showers spread well over the whole Peninsula, and above all of good rain where it has been so terribly wanted in the Madras Deccan, it becomes apparent that at least the monsoon is being well distributed at the moment. It is impossible, however, to conceal the fact that the quantity of rain is not what it should be. Instead of the heavy and continuous downpour that Simla should be getting at this season, there is about one shower a day, delightful, no doubt, for the summer holiday-maker, but obviously scanty for the crops below. Already, too, people begin to notice the clear sky and wonderful cloud and sunshine effects that they associate with a much later period in the rains, and the meteorological authorities draw a significant attention to the unusual prevalence of thunderstorms as indicative of the weakness of the monsoon. If in every church and mosque and temple the prayer does not go up that these signs may be mistaken, it is not because their significance is not realised, nor the terrible possibilities they suggest understood. As the season progresses, however, it is quite clear that the earlier prognostications of the monsoon are not being fulfilled; we hope on, therefore, that the present indications, notwithstanding the rains, may continue sufficiently late for the autumn to make up for their late beginning and enable fair crops to be reaped.

WE reproduce with the necessary grain of salt the following para which appears in the *Morning Post*:—It is rumoured in quarters where the truth is likely to be known that Lord Sandhurst will shorly resign the Governorship of the Bombay Presidency, the strain on his health caused by the plague, famine, and lastly the Poona murders have been too great. In that case Sir Antony MacDonnell will be his successor.

THE revised list of Justices of the Peace is given in to-day's *Government Gazette*. The names of the new Justices were given in our paper of Monday last.

A RUMOUR spread through the native bazaar yesterday that the R. I. M. S. Mayo had foundered near Aden, but that all the officers and crew had been safely landed. On enquiry at the Indian Marine Office it was ascertained that no confirmation whatever of the rumour had been received by wire from Aden, and it was believed to be utterly groundless.

WE stated in yesterday's paper that application to bail Mr. B. G. Tilak, who has been arrested on a charge of exciting disaffection, was refused by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The matter was then taken before the High Court; and application for bail was made yesterday to Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade. The Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Lang, opposed the application on the grounds that the offence was a very serious one, for which the maximum punishment was transportation for life; that there was no probability of the accused, if admitted to bail appearing to take his trial; and that there would be only a short detention, as the trial would be proceeded with on Saturday. Their lordship declined to interfere, at the present stage, with the magistrate's discretion in refusing bail, remarking that, if there was further detention, a fresh application might be made.

DURING the week ending on July 28, new four-anna pieces to the value of Rs. 2,14,000 were issued from the Bombay Mint. The balance of silver comprises twenty-nine lakhs worth of Government silver and thirty-eight lakhs worth of silver on account of British dollar coinage.

IN the catalogue of books printed in the Bombay Presidency during the first quarter of the year, published in the "Government Gazette," Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai's "Memorandum on Hindu Female Education" is described as "an able contribution showing the importance of female education on the authorities and opinions of ancient and modern writers, and also containing practical suggestions to overcome the obstacles in the way of providing female education in Native Society."

SURGEON-MAJOR C. MONKS has been appointed to act as Sugeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of 9th July.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. P. DIMMOCK resumed charge of his duties as Obstetric Physician, Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, on the afternoon of the 15th July.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 27, was 770, giving a death-rate of 46·31 per annum per thousand as against 31·51 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 154 died from fevers, of which 14 were bubonic; 2, small-pox; 6, measles; 84, cholera; 1, leprosy; 114, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 37, dysentery; 38, still-born; 47, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 11; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 397; Hindu outcaste, 87; Mussalman, 178; Parsee, 32; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown races, 3. The total number of births was 2·8 as against 359 the corresponding period of last year, and 324 the average over the past five years.

PHOTOGRAPHERS about on Jubilee Day were legion. A correspondent sends to the *Photographic News* a rather good story concerning one of them: A man on a stand on Jubilee Day was preparing to take a snap-shot of the Queen, when his friend said: "But you will only get the back of her head from here." "Never mind," said the other, "I shall reverse the negative and get the face that way." The remark was made in all seriousness, and the story is perfectly true.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE QUESTION OF THE EVACUATION OF THESSALY.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Germany considers that the Turks should not evacuate Thessaly until the payment of the instalments of the indemnity are guaranteed by international control of Greek finance.

THE BRITISH IN THE PACIFIC.

The "New York Herald" states that the British have occupied Palmyra Island in the Pacific. It is a Guano Island and uninhabited, and has been a British possession since 1888.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Advices from Crete state that frequent fights are taking place between the Turkish and European soldiers at Canea.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Russia opposes Germany's proposals relative to the Greek war indemnity, and the German Ambassador has referred home for instructions.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Stakes :—

Gluten 1
Eclipse 2
Glentilt 3

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup :—

Count Schomberg........................... 1
Labrador.. 2
Oakdene.. 3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 23rd July, left here at 7 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

HONGKONG, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Mirzapore left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

CALCUTTA OPINION ON THE ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The only Native paper which has so far commented on the Poona arrests is the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," which says that the incident will create greater sensation in the country than even the prosecution of the "Bangobasi" did. If Mr. Tilak's only offence was that some violent writings appeared in the journal said to be owned by him, it is too trivial a one to deserve the honour bestowed on him by the Bombay Government. "We presume Mr. Tilak would not have been arrested if Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand had not been murdered; for the alleged seditious writings appeared many months ago and no notice was taken of them before." The article concludes by saying that the authorities are bent on making a mountain out of a mole-hill, and going to convert India into an Ireland by means of coercion.

The same journal also falls foul of the *Bombay Gazette* for its sceptical comments on the alleged outrage upon the circus girls at the Khana Junction.

THE FAMINE.

TH... NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Reduction o... nearly a quarter-of-million is reported in the ... numbers under famine relief this week, the falling o... ff in North-West Provinces alone being nearly two ... lakhs. The only Provinces which record an incre... ase are Madras, Bombay, and Burma. Madras now h... as more people under relief than any other province, ... its numbers having risen to eight hundred and thirty ... thousand.

Sergeant Byrne of the Ma... ras sappers was also killed at Malakhand.

MILITARY NOTIFICATI... ONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The services of the Rev. J. Camero... , Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are te... mporarily placed at the disposal of the Commander-... in-Chief for employment with the Tochi force.

Major Allen is appointed Station Staff Offic... r at Edwardesabad, vice Captain Scudamore.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Cleveland a... re replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from the date of making over duties under the Bombay Government.

Lieutenant Waters is transferred to the defen... ce Squadron, vice Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston, granted nine months' sick leave.

Thirty-nine British officers are about to be appointed to the Unattached list of the British Army for service in the Staff Corps. The proportion in which they are to be posted to the several Commands is under consideration.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

With a view to enabling the mail and other vessels to be granted immediate pratique at the Italian ports, the Italian Government have arranged for Italian doctors to go on board at Port Said and effect the disinfection and medical inspection of the vessel in crossing the Mediterranean.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, JULY 29.

The drawing of the Polo Tournament ties was held at the Grand Stand. A large numbers of spectators were present. The tournament opens on Monday next. Following is the result of the drawing :—

First Ties—Ganeshkhind vs. Royal Irish Rifles and Poona Horse A team vs. Durham Light Infantry.

The 2nd Bombay Lancers the Lucknow Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana Poona Horse B. team, Poona Gymkhana, and the Royal Artillery drew bye. The finals will be playedon Monday, 9th August.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 18-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols.................. 113
3 per cent. Rentes 104 3/4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.......... 118 3/4
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63
Bar Silver 26 3/8

THE MALAKHAND AFFAIR.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

No time is being lost in reinforcing Malakhand. The 35th Sikhs were to reach Mardan last night, and with the 38th Dogras and a Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers and the remainder of the Guides make a forced march under Colonel Reid to Malakhand.

Meanwhile other supports are being pushed on behind. The West Kent Regiment moves from Peshawar to Nowshera; the Devonshire Regiment from Jullundur to Peshawar; the West Surreys from Dagshai to Jullundur; 8th Bengal Infantry from Nowgong to Nowshera; and two Companies of the 1st Bengal Infantry from Jhansi to Nowgong.

Captain Elsmie acts as attache, Quarter-Master General's Department, Simla, vice Captain Morton, proceeding to join his regiment at Malakhand.

Captain C. Thackwell, A. C. G., Fort, Lahore has received orders to proceed at once to Malakhand. He leaves Lahore this evening. Captain Thackwell was Commissariat Officer to the 2nd Brigade in the Chitral Expedition.

FURTHER SEVERE FIGHTING.

Further severe fighting has occurred at Malakhand. The latest news gives thirteen men on the British side killed and thirty wounded; also Lieutenant Costello wounded.

A counter attack, made by the 24th Punjab Infantry, has resulted in a hundred of the enemy being killed.

LATER.

The fighting at Malakhand was continued all Tuesday, Tuesday night, Wednesday, and last night, the Camp being continually attacked by the tribesmen. Dargai was safe this morning.

21st Regiment Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Ford was severely wounded; while Maclea andn Swinly are reported slightly wounded.

Telegram despatched from Malakhand last night, after communication was restored, says :—The troops were engaged all day, yesterday, with the enemy. North Camp was abandoned in the afternoon, and the troops concentrated on Kotal. The determined attack by the enemy on all sides commenced at 8-30 p.m., and lasted till daybreak.

Desultory fighting continued all to-day. The enemy succeeded in driving a Picquet of the 31st Punjab Infantry out of Serai. The Picquet lost twelve killed and nineteen wounded. The Picquet fell back on the main body of the regiment. The enemy was repulsed everywhere else.

The 45th Sikhs were much pressed, however, but maintained their position, losing one killed and fifteen wounded.

The 24th Punjab Infantry were pressed on the left flank, but by a counter attack, led by Lieut. Climo, drove back a large body of the enemy, and reports the loss of ninety inflicted on them. Lieut. Costello was wounded and two sepoys. The remaining casualties appear to be one sepoy severely wounded.

The guides cavalry report two men dangerously wounded and three slightly. The bodies of the enemy are still being collected, and they are seid to be joined by the British subjects from Peshawar district.

Harder fighting is anticipated on Friday, if not sooner.

Communication with Dargai now is not safe.

It was anticipated that Dargai would be attacked on Tuesday, and it was reinforced with fifty Guides. However, it was not attacked.

Chakdara is reported to be all well.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Further news from Malakhand, dated nine, this morning, says :—"Camp attacked again from 10 o'clock last night to three this morning. The attack principally fell on the Sapper Lines, occupied by the Guides, the 31st Punjab Infantry, and the Sappers.

The casualties of the British officers are three wounded :—Maclean slightly; Ford, of the 31st Panjab Infantry, severely; and Swinly, of the 31st, slightly.

Of the Native ranks :—Guides *nil*; 31st Punjab Infantry—two killed and four wounded; Sappers—*nil*; 45th Sikhs—two wounded; Gunners—two wounded.

The enemy's loss is not yet known; they charged to the breastwork of the Sapper lines, but did not penetrate. In the early morning the enemy could be seen carrying off the dead bodies, but could not be pursued as the men were done up.

Further attack is certain to-night.

Dargai is safe so far.

No news from Chakdarra, signalling communication being interrupted. Colonel Reid has arrived at Mardan.

The 38th Dogras and one Squadron of the Bengal Lancers moved to Jalala this morning; the 35th Sikhs follow.

The following additional troops are ordered to move at once :—No. 1 Mountein Battery from Murree Hills to Nowshera; No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers from Kirkee to Nowshera; East Kent Regiment from Peshawar to Nowshera, above all equipped for service. Four Companies Bedfordshires, Umballa to Meean Meer Head-Quarters; and four Companies 1st Bedfordshires, Solon to Umballa; 1st Somersetshire, Meeanmeer and Dalhousie to Peshawar.

The performance is much admired of that splendid Corps, the Guides, which had news at Mardan on Monday midnight, and marched twenty-fives miles to Malakhand, expecting the enemy all the way, arriving on Tuesday afternoon, fit to take prominent part in Wednesday's fighting.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Co... mmunication with Chakdara is now re-established. The post had been under fire continually during ... the last two days, but no casualties occurred there.

Major ... aylor has succumbed to the wounds received at M... alakhand.

No furthe... r attack has been made upon the Malakhand Camp to-day.

MUSSAL... MANS AND THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

POONA JULY 29

A meeting of the ... managing Committee of the Anjuman-Hafiz Hoku... k was held on Tuesday, at the residence of Sirdar Mo... stafa, Saheb Pirzade, president of the above n... amed Anjuman, when it was resolved that a rep... resentation be made to Government repudiating ... the statements made in some English newspa... pers that the Nawab Abdul Firoz, late president o... f this Anjuman, signed on behalf of the Mahomedan c... ommunity a petition made to Government by son... e Hindus in Poona, which stated that the Mah... omedans were also much troubled by the operatic... ns of the Plague Committee.

The proposal of the managing ... committee will be laid before the general commit... tee at an early date.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHA... NA VS. BOMBAY HINDUS.

The match between the Poona Gymkh... ana and Bombay Hindus was completed to-da... y. The Hindus made 103 runs in their second i... nnings. Chonkar made 34, Kirtikar 19 and Purshota... m 9; Lowis and Edwardes took 4 wickets each, w... hilst Greig and Shearme one each.

The Gymkhana had 82 runs to beat. Greig a... nd Lowis, both the best players, went in, an... d commenced to operate beautifully, until only two runs remained to be made good, when Lowis was unfortunately bowled out by Bhundare, after putting 46 to his credit. Fairfax, the next man in made two runs. Greig made 31, not out. The Gymkhana thus won the match by nine wickets.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 29.

THE concluding day's sport at Stockbridge was remarkable for the closeness of the finishes. Head wins comprised the order of the day, and it was not until the last race—the Longstock Plate, won by Queenwood—that we saw a battle decisively won. It was only in accordance with the doctrine of eternal fitness that such liberal patrons of the Stockbridge week as Sir William Throckmorton should win the Hurstbourne Stakes, and Mr. R. H. Combe the Alington Plate respectively.

In the first race—the Troy Stakes—the series of close finishes began. Demi Vierge, a daughter of that Xaintrailles who in his three-year-old days carried the blue and scarlet jacket of the late Count Lagrange with distinction, was made favourite, although she had been twice unplaced previously. The Countess Macaroni colt ran third at Newmarket last week to Royal Footstep and Rococo in the Stud Produce Stakes, and La Veine, the first of the progeny of the famous La Fleche and whose sire is Morion, also took part in the race. It is to be feared that La Veine, who appears incapable of getting further than two furlongs, will never run up to the expectations of those who looked forward to great things from a mare of such illustrious breeding. Be that as it may, in yesterday's contest she, as in previous essays, was hopelessly out of the hunt very early, and in a pretty finish the Countess Macaroni colt had to strike his flag to Demi Verge the judge's verdict being a head.

The largest field of the afternoon was seen out in the Broughton Selling Welter Handicap, and Mr. Lushington, who had not the best of luck on the first two days, now had a turn of fortune's wheel. It was, however, a very near thing, as Bob White was having matters all all his own way untill close to the goal, when Mr. Lushington brought up the Bonny Bairn gelding, and the latter getting up in the last stride won by a head. As he was in receipt of 28lb, Captain Whittaker was not in a retentive mood, and he let him go out of his possession for 175gs.

On the strength of her second to Westralian at Hurst Park on Saturday, Moon Wave was made favourite for the All-Aged Selling Plate from Curzon and Ferrybridge. The first of the last-named pair was once nearly establishing the record of a gelding winning the Derby and Sir Visto's year, but after being sold to the late Baron Hirsch for a large sum, he passed into other hands when the late Baron's stud was disposed of, and is now among the platers' ranks. Curzon and Ferrybridge always had the measure of Moon Wave. The gelding seemed inclined to hang a bit towards the finish, but Hunt pulled him together in masterful fashion, and landed him a head winner from Ferrybridge, with Moon Wave beaten out of place.

There was nothing of Galtee More's class in the Hurstbourne Stakes, although a half-sister to the famous Irishman, Sugar Loaf, who is by Gallinule out of Morganette, the Derby winner's dam, was among the performers. She is a handsome filly, and started favourite. Another dark one next in demand was Petty France, the 5,100 guinea daughter of St. Simeon and Dart. Our Queen was fancied because she was running towards her stable. She never, however, flattered the hopes of her admirers. Goodwin Sands and Carnmore died out of the race early in the struggle. When the pace quickened up, Blare, Sugar Loaf, and Petty France were left in. It was anybody's race for a time, but the two new beginniners ran a bit green, and Blare, who won the Stanley Stakes at Liverpool, got home by a head from Petty France, Wood easing up Sugar Loaf in the last stride, to be beaten a neck for second honours.

After Friedrichsdor had delayed the start for the Alington Plate owing to his antics at the post, he got nicely away at flag fall, and ran well to the straight, where he had had enough of it, and from the distance the issue was left to Dynamo, Rampion, and Prince Barcaldine, the latter of whom ran his race in bits. He was so badly placed at the distance that Wood had to pull him round his field, and thus Dynamo, who had got his head in front of Rampion, kept it there, and the pair were enabled te resist a stout challenge from Prince Barcaldine. Dynamo likes the course as he won there last year. The judge's verdict was a neck. Bridegroom made a sorry show of himself in the race.

Witching horsemanship decided the result of the Wallop Plate, in which Mr. Lushington rode his second winner during the afternoon on Stucco, who had been given by Mr. Alexander to Mr. W. H. Moore. Superior jockeyship enabled Stucco to beat Greensward, ridden by Major Morris. As I have said before, the success of the Manley-trained Queenwood in the Longstock Plate was the only emphatic victory of the afternoon.

Henley, the crowning event of the Jubilee season, promises to be a big affair, Judging by the club arrangements now being made. "Clubland," that pleasant institution on whose neutral lawn members of the chief London clubs annual foregather on this and similar occasions, has secured the meadow between the grand stand and the Grosvenor Club, facing the Isthmian Lawn, on the Berks shore, which is undoubtedly the better side for seeing the races, as it commands an uninterrupted view from Fawley Court Boathouse to the winning post. Here preparations are going forward for the reception of 3,000 guests and visitors, being close on 1,000 more than "Clubland" entertained last year.

The Surrey eleven again played a prominent part in last week's cricket. During the first three days they met and defeated Middlesex after a contest which was as close and exciting as any match that has been decided at Kennington Oval since the historic "tie" between Surrey and Lancashire several years ago. It has frequently been alleged lately that Surrey cannot play an uphill game with any degree of success; but after their achievements last week that theory must be summarily dismissed as being absolutely fallacious. The Middlesex match was remarkable for the meagreness of the scores, but this may be attributed to a considerable extent to the unsatisfactory character of the wicket owing to rain, and moreover, to the exceptional excellence of the bowling. Indeed Richardson's bowling for Surrey stands out as distinctly the most striking feature of an intensely interesting match. Middlesex appeared to have the game well in hand when they opened their second innings, but it was Richardson who speedily decided the issue, and succeeded by his brilliant efforts in snatching a magnificent victory for Surrey by 9 runs.

As for the Yorkshire match at the Oval, what can one say, except to express one's disappointment that so splendid a struggle should terminate unsatisfactorily in a draw? It may be, and indeed is sometimes said, that for such a match to end as this did is most fitting since the honours of the contest are left fairly easy. Under present conditions of English cricket the completion of every match once commenced is of course an impossibility; but most cricketers feel that the ideal arrangement would be that each game should be played out regardless of the time spent in reaching the issue. This, it will be retorted, raises the whole question of the county championship competition, and so much may be admitted; but the illogical method of calculation at present in vogue in connection with the struggle for the chief position among the counties is palpable enough to all who care about the right conduct of the game.

Thus we find Notts at the beginning of this week with the following record :—Seven matches played, one won, none lost and six drawn; and since drawn games are ignored in estimating the relative positions of the teams, the midland county is able to claim precedence over Lancashire, Yorkshire, Surrey and even Essex, whose records are obviously far superior. Indeed, had the competition been concluded on Saturday last, the M.C.C. would have been compelled, under the terms of their own grotesque rule, to proclaim Notes as the champion county. If the competition be worthy of its existence then surely the the time has arrived when it should be placed upon a proper basis. The Marylebone Club has exercised its authority over the game with admittedly beneficial results, and none would desire depose it from its exalted position; but it seems many cricketers that the counties themselves ... ld at once consider the question of their competition, and reconstruct it so that a thorough test of the abilities of the teams engaged may be secured.

When Sturgess, of the Polytechnic Club, commenced putting up new figures in walking contests, some few years ago, few people could have had any notion of how great a walker he would ultimately prove himself. Just as frequently as he cares to apply himself to the task so he creates new records with apparent ease. Going on at his present rate of speed he appears likely to set up figures that may stand for a long number of years. Curtis, of the Highgate Harriers, always struck me as being an exceptionally fine walker, but his light, brilliantly as it had burned in the company of "platers, faded into comparative insignificance directly the new star appeared on the horizon of athletics. We may be declining in other branches of out-door sports, but Sturgess is evidently determined to keep us in front so far as walking is concerned. At the championship meeting his feat of walking four miles in 28mins. 24 4-5secs. stood out as the best thing of the afternoon. He also put up new figures at three miles. What the public like to see is the long, raking, fair heel and toe style of men like J. W. Raby, the Yorkshireman, who wore down the American Mervil, in 1881. Harry Whyatt, too, the old Notts Forest athlete, had rather a nice style of progression, but was apt to "break" or "lift" unless closely watched. The tremendous speed attained by Sturgess can only be properly grasped by anyone attempting to keep up with him or noting the ease with which he passes other competitors walking at their hardest. With arms well up, he gets going in a very few strides, and to look at him one would think it a physical impossibility for him to maintain the marvellous contortion of the lower limbs for any length of time, but has he reels off mile after mile the conclusion is borne in upon one that the man is a phenomenon, and that accounts for a good deal.

The jumping and weight-putting at Northampton last summer were nothing out of the common, but the Manchester feats were commoner still. I well remember seeing that prince of pole jumpers, Tom Ray clear 11ft. 3in. upon one occasion, and he seldom won a championship medal with a leap under 10ft. 6in., but the gold medals come pretty easily now-a-days when 9ft. 10½in. take a championship and 5ft. 9in. in the high jump another. Leggatt, however, is a good all-round athlete, and no one will begrudge him his honours, especially as he retained his title in the long jump. Reginald Williams quite recently cleared 5ft. 9in., so that had he been able to get Northwords the contest between him and Leggatt would have proved exceptionally interesting. Dennis Horgan, the sunny-tempered Irishman, appears to be blessed with perennial youth and vigour, and we shall soon begin to regard him as a fixture in the programme. A couple of notable Irishmen were away in O' Brien and Flanagan, the former being spared the infliction of making an after dinner speech in dumb show. I wonder when the day will arrive that will give the hammer throwing and weight-putting medals to competitors other than Irishmen. For a good number of years the sons of Erin have simply farmed these events. If Englishmen have no stomach for these events cannot some of the sons of stern and wild Caledonia be prevailed upon to enter the lists?

Quite a spirited controversy has recently sprung up with relation to the coaching of boys at cricket while at school, the trend of which appears to be that the systems in general use are altogether wrong. It is a very big question to enter upon, and one upon which there is bound to be considerable difference of opinion. Having first obtained the services of a downright coach, in order that correctness of pose and proper handling of the bat may be taught, it is questionable whether the best of coaches can inculcate into the mind of youth that subtle knowledge that is suddenly forthcoming directly a certainty has been properly accomplished. One may endeavour to teach a boy the correct way to cut a ball, but let him once make a perfect cut by accident, as it were, and the odds are that he will make the stroke again, and so become almost sure of making it again and again off certain balls. That swift, unerring twist of the wrist, with eye and brain and hand all working in unison, may possibly be taught by rote, but unless a boy has opportunities afforded of getting in this sweetest of all strokes at cricket, his teaching will have been in vain. Prince Ranjitsinghi is perfectly correct in his dictum that there are certain hard and fast lines that some cricketers would find it absolutely impossible to carry out.

RETURN OF THE S. S. ROHILLA.

SEARCHING FOR THE MISSING BOATS OF THE ADEN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain Francis Cole, which was despatched from here on the 25th June last in search of the ill-fated steamer Aden (then overdue), returned to Bombay early yesterday morning. We have already published an account of the first efforts of the Rohilla to find the missing boats of the s. s. Aden. The Rohilla left Aden on her second voyage to Socotra, on the 6th July, at noon, after having taken on board two interpreters, tents, and necessaries for an expedition and proceeded to Scootra, arriving there on the 8th instant at noon. On her arrival the chief officer, Mr. Jackson, and the second officer, Mr. Cookson, with an interpreter, were sent ashore to make the necessary arrangements for the expedition. The chief and second officers after having done this, returned to the vessel on the following day.

The whole of the expedition, consisting of 2nd officer, Mr. H. R. Hetherington, Supernumerary 2nd officer Mr. Cookson, 3rd officer Mr. Rugg, and the ship's surgeon, Mr. R. Henry, and Moosa Malak, as an attendant, together with the interpreters, then left the ship. The Rohilla weighed anchor and steamed away to Khorya Morya Islands, arriving there at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant, and anchored for the night. Early next morning the ship again weighed anchor and went round the whole of the Island as near as practicable, but could see no trace of the missing boats. The vessel then returned and anchored for the night. On the 12th July she again left and went near the land, but on account of the thick and hazy weather and heavy seas that were breaking on portbow the captain thought it expedient to turn back, and the vessel steamed off to Socotra, reaching there on the 14th July. But finding heavy sea at Tamarida Roads, she turned round and anchored at Delishi Bay, awating for the return of the expedition. At noon on the 17th July the expedition came back. Boats were sent ashore and brought them on board, and found all well, but no trace of the missing passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Aden.

When they reached Rasatressa, they could see no trace of the wreck, but on inquiry of the natives, they were informed that she had broken up only that morning. The expedition was nearly one week away. The Rohilla left Socotra on the evening of the 17th July and proceeded to Aden, where she took in coal and water, and left the same port for Bombay on the 22nd instant. During the voyage from Aden here she experienced strong monsoon and high seas, and within 300 miles of Bombay heavy rain.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Council's Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only :—Mr. J. K. Spence, I.C.S., Mr. T.B. Kirkham, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E., Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L. M., Mr. T. R. McLellan, and on the recommendation of the Municipal Corporations in the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Council's Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., to be an Additional Member.

THE POONA SEDITION.

RUMOURED IMPENDING ARRESTS.

WE understand that certain articles in the Urdu press of Bombay are receiving the attention of Government, and if they are found to be seditious, it is likely that arrests and prosecutions will follow. We also learn that the seeds of sedition and disaffection having been first sown at Wai, it is most probable that Government will direct their attention to that place, and that more than one arrest is expected to be made at Wai and at Ratnagiri. It was generally rumoured yesterday in Bombay that Professor Gokhale would be arrested on the arrival of the mail steamer this morning. The rumour apparently arose from the mention of the pending arrest of the printer of the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak's paper, the *Kesari*, Hurry Narayen Gokhale.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. TILAK.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT FOR BAIL REFUSED.

The anticipation that Mr. Tilak would carry the application for bail made first to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to a higher authority, drew a large crowd of Native pleaders and students, mainly of the Mahratta Brahmin caste, to the High Court, yesterday morning. Every available place in the hall of the Appellate Court was crowded some time before the Court opened at 11 o'clock. The crowd noticed with a good deal of interest that the brief for Mr. Tilak was now in the hands of that politician host, the Hon.' Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, with whom were Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Bodes. Thus the inculpated member of the Legislative Council was represented by two of his political friends, who also have been his colleagues in the work of assisting his Excellency the Governor in making laws and regulations. They were instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Moola. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to oppose the application.

The Judges, Messrs. Parsons and Ranade, took their seats punctually at eleven o'clock, and the hearing was at once proceeded with. Mr. Khare in making the application relied principally upon the arguments advanced by Mr. Russell at the Police Court, on Wednesday, urging that the test to be applied was whether the accused was likely to surrender to his bail. He contended that a man of the position of the accused would be certain to so surrender. Mr. Justice Parsons with judicial forgetfulness of all that had been heard and written outside asked a number of questions as to the character and position of the accused, as though he had never heard of the notorious Poona politician or of his arrest. One question which he put was answered by Mr. Khare with cheerful alacrity. The accused was a member of the Legislative Council, was he? When was he appointed thereto? Mr. Khare replied, more than two years ago. "And not since"? asked Mr. Justice Parsons. "Yes, quite recently," was the reply. "Before or after the articles complained of"? asked the Judge, to which Mr. Khare eagerly replied "After, my Lord; I have not the exact date, but I think it was the 20th June." Mr. Khare went on to deny that the passages referred to were likely to excite disaffection or were inflammatory, as the original Marathi passages would show; but even supposing that they were what the Crown described them to be, Mr. Khare argued there was no reason to keep his client in jail until the trial came on some time hence. It was fixed for Saturday, but warrants had been issued against the printer and publisher of the paper, and until they were executed, there would be no trial, as they would have to be tried together, and the case could not be disposed of for some time, and would ultimately be committed to the Sessions. A man of Mr. Tilak's position, being the proprietor of the paper and a member of the Legislative Council, was not likely to run away. They were prepared to give bail for his appearance in any amount.

Mr. Lang, in opposing the application, said there were cases in which the Courts in England would not interfere even though any amount of bail were offered. This was a very serious charge, indeed; and the punishment was transportation for life. He admitted that in the cases in the Queen's Bench, cited for the other side, the test in disposing of an application for bail was held to be the probability of the accused appearing to take his trial. But he read extracts from the finding to show that in applying the test the Court was to be influenced not by the character of the accused, either then or previously, but by the nature of the charge, and the heavy punishment provided for it. Section 497 provided that bail might be refused, on the ground, among others, of the probability that the accused was guilty. Mr. Lang read the article from the *Kesari* of the 15th June to show that it was surely intended to excite disaffection. He also read the account given in the same issue of the paper of the Shivaji Accession Celebration. The ruling of Sir Comer Petheram in Calcutta in the case made it clear that whoever incites others not to obey the lawful authority of Government is guilty of the offence of causing disaffection. The learned counsel asked their lordships to look to the probability of a conviction upon the articles he had read; and to bear in mind that the punishment for the offence was transportation for life. He doubted the probability of the accused, if bailed, appearing to take his trial. The case had been postponed till Saturday; and the learned counsel agreed that it should go on on that day as far as the Crown was concerned; even though the other accused were not arrested.

Mr. Khare, in reply, said the account of the Shivajee Celebration was only on historical discussion, in which nothing was said against Government. In the other article, an appeal was made to Government—an appeal, or an exhortation—to show mercy to the people. Mr. Khare submitted there was nothing wrong in that either. The word Mlenchas, as appeared from the correction made in the paper of the 22nd June, was not intended to include Christians.

Mr. Justice Parsons said that at the present stage of the enquiry the Court did not propose to interfere with the decision of the Magistrate. The charge was a non-bailable one, and while they expressed no opinion as to its merits, they felt that there were reasonable grounds to believe Mr. Tilak might be guilty. If there was any prospect of long detention in custody, they would have gone into the merits of the case more closely. But as the charge was to be heard on Saturday, and as the Advocate-General had intimated that there would be no application for postponement on the part of the prosecution, the Court considered there was no necessity to exercise its power to interfere. If there was a further detention or adjournment for some time, a fresh application might be made.

The detailed report is as follows :—

Mr. Khare, in support of his application, said that an application was made to the Magistrate on Wednesday to admit the accused on bail, which was refused. He was arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of exciting disaffection against Government. Mr. Khare here read the information filed against the accused, on the strength of which a warrant had been issued. The accused was arrested by virtue of that warrant and was placed before the Magistrate. An application was made to him to admit the accused to bail. The learned counsel, who appeared before Mr. Slater, pointed out several grounds in support of the application.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Under what section is the accused charged?

Mr. Khare: Under section 124A.

Mr. Justice Parsons: It is a non-bailable offence.

Mr. Khare: Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship: If it is a non-bailable offence, how can the Magistrate admit the accused to bail?

Mr. Khare: Under certain circumstances, section 497 gives the magistrate power to admit an accused to bail in the exercise of his discretion; but he declined to exercise that discretion.

His Lordship enquired whether Mr. Khare asked the Court to interfere with the discretion of the Magistrate, or whether he brought the matter before the court for the exercise of their discretion.

Mr. Khare observed that their Lordships could exercise their discretion. He had given notice to the other side to that effect, although he was not bound to do so. He submitted that it was not a matter in which it was necessary to detain the accused in custody. He failed to see how the ends of justice could be served by the detention of the accused in custody.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Are the extract A 1 and A 2 here?

Mr. Khare: We could not get their translation from the Court yesterday.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Are they long?

Mr. Khare: Yes, my Lord.

The Advocate-General: Here are the official translations of the articles complained of. They are translated by the High Court Translator. I do not know who has rendered the translations produced by Mr. Khare.

Mr. Khare: I apprehend that the charge is that the accused published articles tending to cause disaffection in the *Kesari* of the 15th June. The articles are in Marathi; and I think both your Lordships will appreciate if I read them to you.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You simply ask that Mr. Tilak be let out on bail.

Mr. Khare: Yes, my Lord. There is no harm if he is let out. The ends of justice will not be frustrated if he is bailed. It would not assist the prosecution if he is kept in jail until the trial is over.

Mr. Justice Parsons: When is that trial coming on?

Mr. Khare: The Magistrate has fixed Saturday nex for the hearing of the case. Yesterday the complainant only identified the accused, and no other evidence was gone into. The printer and the publisher of the paper is not yet arrested, and I am afraid that execution of warrant against the printer will take some-time and, therefore, the Magistrate will have to postpone the case again.

The offence is to be tried by the Sessions, and therefore the matter will have to stand over until the Sessions are held. We can give bail to any amount. One cannot conceive that a man in accused' sposition will run away.

THE POSITION OF ACCUSED.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You say he is the editor of the paper?

Mr. Khare: Yes, my Lord.

The Advocate-General: And publisher, too.

Mr. Khare: A man in that position is not likely to run away, or make himself scarce when he has to face a charge of this nature. These are charges which he is prepared to meet, and which, although I refrain from going into their merits, I dare say will not ultimately be sustained. However that may be, but taking into consideration the position of the accused—

Mr. Justice Parsons: What is his position.

Mr. Khare: He is an important man in his community and it entitles him to distinction.

Mr. Justice Parsons: He is the editor and publisher of the newspaper?

Mr. Khare: He is also a member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Justice Parsons: When did he become that?

Mr. Khare: He was member for two years, and he was again nominated only in June last.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Was he nominated after the publication of these articles?

Mr. Khare: Yes; he was nominated about the 20th or 25th of June, and the article was published on the 15th of that month. Under the circumstances I submit that we are ready to give substantial bail, and I do not see any grounds for the Crown to oppose such an application.

Mr. Justice Parsons: But we have not yet heard the Advocate-General. You will have a right to reply.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The Advocate-General said that he opposed the application.

Mr. Justice Parsons: On any bail whatever?

The Advocate-General: Yes. Continuing his remarks he said that a certain test was applied in England in entertaining such an application. He read a decision in *re* Baronet, Ellis and Blackburn, and Queen vs. Robinson, 23 Law Journal, and proceeded to remark that the charge was a serious one, the maximum punishment being transportation for life. Two things had to be considered while entertaining an application for bail, viz., (1) the gravity of the offence; (2) the maximum punishment. The offence was a serious one no doubt, and the punishment severe. The magistrate had the translation of the articles before him, and he was the best Judge whether he should exercise his discretion or not to admit the accused to bail. As he refused bail, he must have had a *prima facie* conviction of the guilt, because he had issued the warrant after he had been satisfied in his own mind. The learned counsel here read at length the extracts from the *Kesari*, headed "Shivaji's utterances" and the "Shivaji's Accession celebrations," and contended that the articles were highly inflammatory and such as to produce disaffection. Mr. Lang read to the court the opinion of Chief Justice Sir Comer Petheram in his summing up to the Jury, reported at page 35 in 19 Calcutta Law Reports. Would it be said, asked Mr. Lang, that the articles did not come under the designation of disaffection? He asked whether there could be any doubt in the mind of anybody after reading the articles that they were intended to disseminate disaffection. He asked the Court to look at the probabilities of the case. He thought he was justified in saying that these articles, standing as they did, would lead the Court to think that there were probabilities of conviction. Then they had to consider another factor, namely, the punishment, which was transportation for life. These were elements which the Courts in England regarded when considering whether a person charged with such an offence should be bailed or not. Mr. Khare had said that the accused would be forthcoming for his trial. But there was no certainty about that. No case was made out to grant bail in this case. The fact that he was a member of the Legislative Council did not help him in the present application.

Mr. Khare, in replying to the Advocate-General's arguments, contended that there was nothing to warrant the declaration by the learned Advocate-General that there were probabilities of conviction.

Mr. Justice Parsons (to the Advocate-General): You did not say whether the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court would be interfered with if the other accused is not arrested.

The Advocate-General: That will not prevent the case going on before the Magistrate. It will be a very short case indeed.

Mr. Justice Parsons: It is not likely to be postponed.

The Advocate-General: No.

Mr. Justice Parsons: That is what I want to know.

Mr. Khare: I am afraid if the other man is not arrested the case will be postponed.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You have the Advocate-General's assurance that it will not be so.

MR. KHARE'S REPLY.

Mr. Khare submitted that on the merits of this application there was no proper reason shown why it should not be granted. If the extracts from the *Kesari* were properly explained, it would be seen that no such meaning as was sought to be put upon them existed. The merits of an historical subject were discussed from an historical point of view. It was only an historical lecture. Aspersions were thrown on Shivaji in regard to his treatment of Abzul Khan, and the several speakers tried to show that the actions of great heroes had their justification. Nothing was said there against Government. On the contrary it referred to some eternal dissensions in the communities on social matters, and an historical allusion to the merits of Shivaji. They tried to do honour to the hero. There was no disloyal sentiment in that. Whoever tried to do any injury should not be encouraged, but if anybody only expressed an honest opinion, he should not be disturbed. An appeal or exhortation was made to Government to redress the grievances of the people who had become helpless in the times of famine and plague. In discussing the merits of the heroes of bye-gone days, utterance was given to such sentiments, and it was open to anybody to justify the actions of great men on particular occasions. The extract sought to justify the treatment given by Shivaji to Afzul Khan. This was quite allowable in an historical discussion; and this was the opinion even of critics like Macaulay. If they looked to the context they would find that there was nothing disloyal in the utterance.

Mr. Justice Ranade desired to know what correction was made in the paper of the 22nd June about the meaning of the word Mlencha?

Mr. Khare said that the correction implied that the word referred to Mahomedans only, and that there was no intention of saying anything against anybody except Mahomedans.

Mr. Justice Ranade: That is the only correction then.

Mr. Khare then read the correction, and proceeded to remark that the magistrate had no translation of the extracts before him when he refused bail.

The Advocate-General: He had it when he granted the warrant.

Mr. Khare, continuing, said that the learned counsel urged that there was a probability that the accused would not present himself for trial. He could not say how far he was justified to advance this contention. There was not the slightest difficulty on that account. He was ready to face his trial; and he was ready to give substantial bail to any amount. Mr. Khare submitted that nobody would argue that there was anything written against the Government when some grievances were described and Government appealed to remove them. They could not deny that there were grievances, and if a person appealed for redress he could not be said to be acting against Government. Mr. Khare submitted that the whole thing amounted to a description of the present misery and an appeal to Government to have mercy on the people.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Mr. Justice Parsons, after consultation with his colleague, in deciding the matter, observed that they were not disposed at this stage to interfere with the discretion of the magistrate. Here was a non-bailable offence, and they did not want to go into the merits of the case—as that could not be done without going into evidence—since the Magistrate said that there was a *prima facie* ground for conviction. In order to decide that they should go into the merits of the case, and therefore they were not inclined to interfere with the discretion of the court which had the materials before it when it refused bail. There was no necessity for them to interfere with the magistrate's order since the Advocate-General gave assurance that there could be no delay in the disposal of the case by the magistrate. There being a very short interval for the hearing of the case.

their lordships did not consider it expedient to interfere. If there was further detention, a fresh application might be made.

SEIZURE OF PAPERS AT THE "VAIBHAV" OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

In connection with the recent arrests Inspector Guider, head of the Punitive Police Force, executed a search warrant last night at the office of the *Vaibhav*, and took possession of some of the books, papers, and a batch of manuscripts of the seditious articles and sent them to Bombay.

THE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The recent arrests are talked all over in the city with unfavourable comments on the Government Policy; the excitement, however, is not great.

Government long since contemplated prosecuting the native journals, and the Oriental Translator to Government was busy making extracts and cuttings of the articles that were seditious. Mr. Tilak did not confine himself to writing in his papers, but also expressed his sentiments in his speeches on the cult of Sivaji, and the charge of incitement to acts of disloyalty are furnished by his speeches. The Government commissioned the Legal Remembrancer to consult the Advocate-General about the prosecutions, and having received favourable opinion, decided to prosecute.

The nature of the political offences against the two Natus is not known, but incitement to acts of disloyalty openly or by underhand Agency will be one charge, and there will be several surprises when the cases begin.

The Secretary of State has been informed of these measures, and there will probably be questions in Parliament. The despatch on this subject follows by this mail.

Sir Ollivant will have to remain in Bombay until the present trial ends or is adjourned.

NATIVE OPINION UPON THE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The events of the last day or two form the exciting topic of the hour, and little else is thought or talked of, either in Anglo-Indian or Native circles. It is generally thought at the Native clubs that Government would not have taken so strong a measure as to arrest the Natu brothers under the old law of 1827, unless they have evidence before them connecting them with recent events in Poona. The *Mahratta* and the *Kesari* being Poona papers have not very extensive circulations in Bombay, but the fact that they are not subscribers to Mr. Tilak's journals does not prevent a large number of people from expressing their opinions as to the way in which he conducts them. Many natives have very little sympathy with Mr. Tilak, but on the other hand a large section of Indians consider that although he is "indiscreet" it is not likely that he would write with any seditious intent. A Parsee observer remarked to our representative that the speeches at a Shivaji celebration need be taken no more seriously than the extravagant utterances of some warm hearted Scot at a Wallace banquet. "On such occasions of national or race enthusiasm" he remarked "people often say more than they mean."

A prominent Hindu citizen said to a representative of this paper "I have heard the opinion of a large number of Native citizens of all classes, and they think that the passages from the *Kesari* on which the prosecution relies do not bear the harsh construction put upon them by Government. The object of the meeting was to extol the reign of Shivaji, and comparisons were instituted which were no doubt indiscreet but were not intended, I believe, to be seditious. Mr. Tilak has a great many admirers in Poona and elsewhere in the Presidency, especially among the orthodox Hindus, but they all admit that he is very indiscreet at times. Whatever may be the merits of the case to be tried, it is thought in Native circles that Government have been needlessly severe upon Mr. Tilak in refusing his application for bail. Unless they have information which leads them to suppose that he would stir up his political friends while on bail there was no need to take this measures, for it is not to be supposed that he would try to get away. But Government seem determined to carry their case. They are, I hear, bringing down upon the accused the heavy artillery of the bar. I hear that in addition to the Advocate-General both Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Branson have been retained for the prosecution. In reference to the arrest of the Natu brothers there is a strong feeling that the men ought to be given a fair trial, and that the action of Government in arresting and deporting them is very high-handed. It is felt that if strong language was used by them they had no little provocation in the harshness with which the plague administration was undoubtedly carried out at Poona."

Another prominent resident a Parsee, expressed a similar opinion. He said that unless Government had certain information which led them to believe more information would be forthcoming if the Natus were out of the way, their proceeding was one calculated to greatly alarm the Native population, for no one would know whether he was safe from arbitrary arrest.

THE OTHER ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hamilton, of the Bombay Police Arms and Ammunition Department, brought up Keshav Mahadeo Bal and charged him with printing in the issue of the *Kesari*, dated 15th June last, certain passages of an extremely inflammatory and objectionable character, calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The charge preferred against him is under section 124*a* of the Indian Penal Code, and it relates to the passages in connection with which Mr. Tilak stands charged. Marooti Tukaram Kampte, of the Poona Police, identified the accused, he being brought under arrest in lieu of a warrant.

Accused Bal, who is a Brahmin, aged 30, at first denied being the printer of the paper. "I am not the printer," said he, "I am only a clerk in the "Arya Bhushan Press," sir.

"But it is stated that you acted as a printer during the month of June last," said his Worship. The accused replied that he had made declaration that the real printer was Hurry Narayen Gokhale.

The magistrate said that during the absence of Gokhale he did the work of printer in the press, and was *de facto* printer of the paper.

The case was adjourned until Saturday at 2-30 p.m., when the accused would be tried with Mr. Tilak.

Shunkar Vishwanath Kelkar was next charged at the instance of Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, with exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection by publishing in the "Poona Vaibhav," of the 11th April last, certain inflammatory and objectionable passages calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

The following is the information laid against him:—

I, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government of Bombay, solemnly affirm and say as follows:—

I am informed and believe that one Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar is the proprietor, editor, and printer of a weekly journal, printed in the Marathi character and styled the "Poona Vaibhav" That the said journal is printed at the "Vijayanand Press" in Shukarwar Peth, Poona, and that the said Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar is now residing at Poona.

That the copy of the "Poona Vaibhav" journal, dated the 11th April 1897, now produced and marked A, and shown to me and which I have read contain certain printed words intended to be read in passages therein marked A 1 to A 2 of an extremely inflammatory and objectionable character which, I am advised are calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

That I accordingly charge the said Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar as the person responsible for the said words printed in the said "Poona Vaibhav" of 11th April 1897, and intended to be read, with committing an offence declared punishable under section 124 a of the Indian Penal Code.

That the said issue of the "Poona Vaibhav" of the 11th April, 1897, was, I am informed and believe forwarded by post from the press in Poona where it was printed to subscribers to that journal in Bombay, and was received in Bombay through the post by such subscribers and that I am advised that there has been publication of such objectionable printed matter intended to be read within the jurisdiction of this Court.

That an order under Section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been made for the making of this complaint."

Mirza Abbas Ali Baig having identified the accused he was remanded to jail until 12 noon on Monday.

Later in the day Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared in Court. Mr. Sanders-Slater informed him that the two accused Keshew Mahdeo Bal and Shunker Vishwanath Kelker, had been placed before him, and their identity proved and that the first accused had told the Court that he was not the declared printer of the *Kesari*.

Mr. Nicholson said he was aware of the fact.

The Magistrate observed that the case against the first accused was in conjunction with that of Mr. Tilak and his worship would fix it for Saturday next while that against the second accused could be held over till the 2nd August.

Mr. Nicholson said the application made to the High Court for bail was refused. The judges declined to interfere on the ground that the case would be hurried through before his worship.

The Magistrate suggested that the second accused be tried on the same day as the other accused.

Mr. Nicholson replied that he would be in a better position to prosecute in the other case after Mr. Tilak's case had begun. In Mr. Tilak's case he could go on in the absence of the arrest of Mr. Hurry Narayen Gokhale, on Saturday, but as to the charge against Mr. Kelker he was not in possession of the papers connected with it from Poona, but would let the Court know by Saturday, or even earlier, if he would be able to lead evidence on Monday at noon. Meanwhile the case had better be put down for Monday, 12 noon.

THE ARTICLE FOR WHICH MR. TILAK IS INDICTED.

Subjoined is a correct but unofficialised translation of the article in the "Kesari" of June 15th in respect to which Mr. Tilak and two other persons are charged with sedition:—

The Shri Shivaji accession celebration was begun on Saturday, the 12th instant, and brought to a close last night. The temple of Vithal, near the Lakdipul, was decorated in excellent style for the occasion. An image of Shri Shivaji on horseback was placed therein, and around it were arranged pictures of Maharaja, drawn by different artists. The picture drawn especially for the occasion by Mr. Pimpalkhare, the accomplished local artist, representing Ramdas Swami, exhorting Shri Shivaji at their meeting in the jungle at the foot of Saggangad, and the bust of the Maharaja, executed by Mr. Bhide, were worth seeing. Some students having recited songs in praise (of Shivaji) at the commencement, Professor Paranjpe read the Puran. He had for the text of his discourse the portion of the Mahabhavat, which depicts the exasperation of the ambitious Suyadhana at the sight of the Raja Suya (a sacrifice performed by a universal monarch attended by his tributary princes) sacrifice performed by Dharmaraya, his thoughts in that connection which came into his mind, (and) the conversation he had with Shekuni-mama and Dhvalanashtea (on the subject). The Puran reader, with a view to give (his) audience a clear idea of Raja-Suya's sacrifice compared it with the Diamond Jubilee, and commenced the Puran (reading), after having observed by way of an exbordium, that his was not an attempt to uphold what Durgadhana did, but only to lay before them the differentiating principles mentioned on the Mahabhavata. As to the potency and quality of ambition which inspires all beings, and the innate power it has of elevating a country or a party. Professor Parangpe's style of speaking is vigorous and impressive, and therefore the excellence of the beautiful picture which Shri Vyasa has depicted of an ambitious mind was well impressed upon the minds of his hearers by the speaker. "Discontent is the root of prosperity, but cantontment destroys prosperity." These maxims were the sum and substance of the discourse. The dissertation as to how a man, even in different circumstances, represses death in his exasperation to the indignity of being tampered under foot by his enemies and how a discontened man secures co-operation and makes up for the lack of arms and missiles by his craftiness, was especially impressive. After the reading was over, Professor Jenswalla very touchingly requested the audience to steady the Mahabhavata. He said that the reason why Shri Shivaji Maharaja should be considered superior to Cæzar and Napoleon, was that while the great men of Europe were actuated by ambition alone like Daryadhana, the super-human attributes displayed by Shivaji were not enkindled by ambition or discontent, but were the outcome of the terrible irritation at the ruin of his country and religion by aliens. After the reading of the Puran, there was a Kertan celebrating the praises of a god with music and singing by the pious Malangakar Bawa at night. The song composed by the Bawa himself on the coronation of Shivaji, were in simple language, and as the Bawa had all the accompaniment required for the Kertan with him the performance was very much enjoyed. Vedashastra (leaned in the vidas and shastras). Sampana Mabenge had specially come here from Satana for this katha (a legend of the exploits of some gods related with music and singing). On the morning of the second day, there were athletic sports in Vincharkan's wada; the students of the New English School and the Eaton Marathi Vidyalaya acquitted themselves creditably in their performance with Indian clubs and on the malkhanab (a pillar on which athletes perform their feats). The students of the New English School showed themselves to be proficient in playing kathe (a stick), dandpatta (exercise with a fencing stick in one hand and the weapon called "patta" in the other), bothati (a staff of bamboo with top knot or bunch of cloth), &c. We hope that the students of other schools will follow their example in this matter. The students attending the various schools as well as the people attending the various gymnasiums at this place will not find a better occasion than the anniversary of Shivaji's birth for exhibiting their skill in manly sports. If the managers of the the various schools take concerted action in this matter, it is likely to give special encouragement to physical and manly sports amongst boys. We hope that our suggestion will be duly considered by the principals of the different schools. On the night of the same day a lecture on "The killing of Afzulkhan," was delivered by Professor Bhanu, when Mr. Tilak presided. The Professor ably refuted the charge of "Murder," which English Historians bring against Shivaji. He has abundant evidence in his possession to prove that Pantoji Gopinath was not a servant of Afzulkhan, but was from the first a servant of Shivaji's. (The brackets are in the original) Professor having no permission to publish the paper relating to this matter for two years more, did not place the documentary evidence before the meeting.) It is, therefore, evident that the charge of treachery brought against Pantoji Gopinath Pant is completely false. How was it possible for the Maharaja even to imagine that Afzulkhan, who had undertaken an oath either to seize him and bring him alive or to kill him and bring his head to Bijapur, and who had on his way trodden under foot the goddess of Tuljapur and the Vithoba of Pandharpur, meant really to treat with him? What treachery did the Maharaja commit if he went to meet Afzulkhan on the Machi (level ground at the foot or between the foot and summit of a mountain) of Pratabgud after making every preparation for battle for his own safety? The English Historians assert that Shivaji was the first to thrust in the Magnakhs (a weapon resembling a tiger's claw), but we see it stated in two bakhans, one of them written thirty years after the death of Shivaji, and the other a hundred years after the same event, that Afzulkhan was the first to strike Shivaji, even if we assume that the Maharaja was the first to strike Afzulkhan, what right has any writer to call that man "a murderer," who, while nine years of age, had divine inspiration not to bow down his head in the slightest degree before the Mussalman Emperors? If Mazzan of Italy dons a mourning dress from his ninth year for the loss of the independence of his country, why should not the Maharaja, even at a tender age, be stirred to put forth prodigious efforts for protecting the walking and speaking depositories of knowledge and the kine which are the living index of our prosperity? How could English writers have the audacity to belaud such men as Clive, Warren Hastings, who were incomparably inferior to the Maharaja and whose careers were frought with foul deeds? Is it not a deliberate outrage to the purity of truth that the pen of the same English writers, whose code of morality refrains from including the epithet "rebel" in speaking of Washington, calls Shivaji a "rebel"? The history of Europe cannot show even a single upright man of Shivaji's type. History will find fault with Shivaji, but from the point of view of ethics, his act does not merit censure. How can the European system of ethics, which has "the greatest good of the greatest number" as its basis, condemn Shivaji for abandoning a minor duty for the purpose of accomplishing the major one? In the Mahabhavrata a man of this type is called a Buddha (a deified teacher of the Buddha sect). The Professor concluded his discourse on the original the me with the declaration, that even if Shivaji had committed five and fifty more crimes more terrible than those laid at his door by historians, he would have been just as ready at that moment to prostrate himself a hundred times before the image of the Maharaja. At the conclusion of the discourse, Professor Bhanu said. Every Hindu, every Maharatha, to whatever party he may belong, must rejoice at this (Shivaji) celebration. We all are striving to regain our lost independence, and this terrible load is to be reilfted by us in combination. It will never be proper to place obstacles in the way of any person who, with a true mind, follows the path of uplifting their burden in the manner he deems fit. Our mutual dissensions impede our progress greatly. If any one be pressing down the nation from above, cut him off, but do not put impediments in the way of others. Let by gones be by-gones, and let us forget and forgive one another. Have we not had enough of that strife which would have the same value in estimation of great men as a fright among cats ... rats. All occasions like the present festival, which tend to unite the whole nation, must be welcome Afterwards Proffessor Jense valla said that if no one blames Napoleon for committing two thousand murders in Europe, and if Cæzar is considered merciful, though he needlessly committed slaughter and gaul (France) (brackets in the original) many a time, why should so virulent an attack be made on Shivaji for killing one or two persons. The people who took part in the French Revolution denied that they committed murders, and maintained that they were only removing thorns from their path. Why should not the same argument be made applicable to the Maharashtra? Being inflamed with the partisanship, it is not good that we should keep aside one true opinion. It is true that we should not hesitate to swallow down our opinions on any occasion when an expression of them might be thought detrimental to the interest of the nation, but no one should permit his real opinions to be permanently trodden under foot. Professor Jensevalla concluded his discourse by expressing a hope that next year there will be greater unity amongst the various parties in Poona on the occasion of this festival. After the conclusion of Professor Jensevalla's discourse, the President, Mr. Tilak commenced his speech. It was needless to make fresh historical reseaches in connection with the killing of Afzulkhan. Let us assume that Shivaji first planned and then executed the murder of Afzulkhan. Was this act of the Maharaj right or wrong? This question should not be viewed from the standpoint of the Penal Code or the generites of Manu or Yoadnya Velkya, for the principles of morality laid down in the western and eastern ethical system. The laws which bind society are for common men like yourselves and myself. No one seeks to trace the geneology of a Rishi, nor to fasten guilt upon a King. Great men are above the common principles of law. These principles fall in their scope to reach the pedestal of graet men. Did Shivaji commit a crime in killing Afzul-khan? The answer to this question can be found in the Mahabhavat itself. Shrimant Krishna's teaching in the Gita, is to kill even our teachers and our brethren. No blame whatever attaches to any person if he is not actuated by a desire to reap the fruit of the deeds. Shri Shivaji Maharaj did not commit the deed from mercenery motives. He murdered Afzulkhan from disinterested motives for the public good. If thieves enter our house, and we have not sufficient strength in our wrists to drive them out, we should without hesitation shut them up and burn them alive. God has not granted the Mlenchhas the (generic term for a barbarian or foreigner, that is, for one speaking any language but Sanskrit and not subject to the usual Hindu institutions) a copper plate to rule India. The Maharaja was not guilty of coveting what belonged to others, because he strove to drive them out. Do not circumscribe you vision like a frog in a well. Get out of the Penal Code enter the sublime sphere of the Bhagvat Gita, and consider the achievements of great men. After making the above observations in connection with the original theme, Mr. Tilak made the following remarks, relating to the concluding portion of Professor Bhanu's address. A nation which cannot unite even on a few occasionss should never hope to prosper. Bickerings about religious and social matters will go on at all times, but it is most desirable that on one day out of the 365 we should unite at least in respect of one matter. Combination in connection with Shivaji's does not mean that we are completely to forget our other opinions. For quarrelling there are other days. We should not forget that Ram and Ravana felt no difficulty to meet in the same temple on the occasion of worshipping Shankar. After this address, odes were sung by the Samutra Samaj and the Maharashtra Mela, and this brought the second day's celebration to a close. On the third day, Professor Jinsival delivered a long address, which was replete with edification. As it is not possible to compress the address in a brief space, we cannot give even a summary of it to-day. We are glad to say that the Kertan of the pious Ghamande was as usual worth hearing. His discourse was on the same subject, viz., the killing of Afzulkhan and, though it was in the old style, it was full of new thoughts, as is usually the case with the Bava.

The following is the official translation of Marathi verses printed in column 2 at page 2 of the issue of the *Kesari* newspaper, dated Tuesday, 15th June 1897, having at the foot of page 4 thereof a note as translated, "This newspaper was (is) printed by Hari Narayan Gokale, at the Arya Bhushar Press, in Budhwar (Peth) at Poona, and published by Bal Gungadar Tilak".

SHIVAJI'S UTTERANCES.

By annehitating the wicked, I lightened the great weight on the terraqueous globe. I delivered the country by establishing Sewarajya (literally one's own Government) Native rule, (and) by saving religion. I betook myself to heaven (the text of heaven literally means the Paradise of Indra) to shake off the great exhaustion which had come upon me. I was asleep, why, then, did you, my darlings, awaken me? I had planted upon this soil the virtues that may be likened to the kalpavrikshas (a fabulous tree of Indras' heaven, a tree which yield whatever may be desired. These trees supposed to be five in number) of sublime policy (means morality, also) based on a strong foundation, valour in the battier field like that of kadra (the name of the half-brother, the Pandav-princes, famed for munificence), patrotism, genuine dauntlessness, and unity the best of all. Perhaps you now wish to show me the delicious fruits of these. A lack! What is this? I see a fort has crumbled down. Through (mis) fortune I get a broken stone to sit upon, why does not my heart break like that this day? Alas! Alas! I now see with (my own) eyes the ruin of (my) country, those forts of mine, to build which I expended money like rain, to acquire which fresh (and) firey blood was spilled there, from which I sallied forth, roaring like a lion through the ravines have crumbled down. What a desolation is this! Foreigners (For "by the hand" (buying) taxes may also be substituted) are wragging out Lakshmee (the goddess of wealth violently by the hand by (means of) prosecution.) Along with her plenty has fled, (and) after that health also. This wicked Akrabaya (the elder sister of fortune, miss fortune: misfortune personified) stalks with famine through the whole country. Relentless death moves about spreading epidemics of diseases.

Shlok (metre).

Say ye where are those splendid mavlas, my second lives (beloved), who promptly shed their blood on the spot, where my perspiration fell? They (meaning they take only one meal a day) eat bread once (in a day), but not enough of that even. They toil through the hard times by tying up their stomach (to appease the pangs of hunger).

Oh people! how did you tolerate in the Kshetra (a sacred place! presumably an allusion to the wai K'shetra, the incarceration of those good preceptors, those religious teachers of mine, the Brahmans whom I protected, (and) who while they abided by their own religion in times of peace, forsook the Darbha (a sacred grass used in sacrifices, &c.,) in (their) hands for arms which they bore when occasion required. The cow, the foster mother of babes, when (their) mothers leaves (them) behind, the main stay of the agriculturists, the importer of strength to the many people which I worshipped as my mother and protected more than my life is taken daily to the slaughter house and ruthlessly slaughtered (there.) "He himself came running exactly within the line of fire of my gun! I thought (him to be) a bear!" Their spleans are daily enlarged. How do the white men escape by urging these groundless pleas? This great injustice seems to prevail in these days in the tribunal of justice. Could any man have dared to cast an improper glance (be test of these literally means oblique vision) at the wife of another? A thousand sharp swords would have bapt out of (their) scabbards instanbly. How (however) opportunities are availed of in railway carriages and women are dragged by the hand. You eunuchs! How do you brook this! Get that redressed! He is mad. Lift him up and send him at once on a pilgrimage. He is fond of pleasure. Deprive (him of his) powers, say ing that it would be for a time only." This is the way in which royal families are being handled now. What misfortune has overtaken (the land)! How have all these kings become quite effeminate like those on the class-board? I turn (my) glance in another direction after telling (*i.e.*, leaving with you) a brief message, give my compliments to my good friends, your rulers, over whose vast dominions the sun never sets. Tell them how have you forgotten that old way of yours, where with scales (in hand) you used to sell (your goods) in (your) warehouse! (As) my expeditions in that direction were frequent, it was at that time possible (for me) to drive you back to (your own) country. The Hindus, however, being magnanimous by nature I protected you. Have you not thus been laid under deep obligation? Make, then, your subject, who are my own children, happy. It will be good for (your) reputation if you show your gratitude now by discharging this debt (of obligation.)

MARK OF THE BHAWANI SWORD.

SOME one has been collecting specimens of odd advertisments in Chicago. "Get your daily bread from this wagon" is on a baker's cart. "Our bicycle ambulance will call for crippled wheels," reads a sign. A shoe store advertises, "Quality, all kinds; price your kind." A knowing druggist has this placard in the window: "Come in—buy a stamp, wait for the car, or consult the directory." "The One-Arm Laundry is on the South Side." "We will shake you for the drinks" is a saloonist's announcement. An undertaker has a sign in his window proclaiming the fact that he has a good line of caskets on hand, and that he gives ten per cent. off for cash.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			2
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie	1	1	
	Chukla			19
	Oomarkhari		1	
	Dongri	1		
C	Market			
	Dhobi Talao		1	
	Fanaswady			33
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady			
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			6
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon	1		
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			44
	Tardeo			
	Byculla	1		
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			
	Sewri			18
	Sion			
G	Mahim			9
	Worli			
	Water Division			
	Non-Resident and Unknown			
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee			
	Jain			
	Arthur Road			
	St. George's			
	Female Colaba			18
	Lunatic Asylum			
	J. J. Hospital			
	Cama			
	Madanpura			
	Total	5	4	149
	Total to date	12,684	10,728	

The plague epidemic is now stamped out in Sind, and Government have directed the dissolution of the Sukkur and Kotri Plague Committee from Saturday next.

QUARANTINE.

The Russian Government have declared Amoy in South China, Hue in Indo-China, and Jedda in the Red Sea, plague-infected ports.

The Ceylon Government have reduced to ten days from date of departure the quarantine imposed on ships arriving from Western India. The prohibition of landing and transhipment is limited to goods classed as susceptible.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were thirty attacks from cholera and twenty-nine deaths due to the same disease.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MADVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee from Dr. Mason it appears that on Wednesday last there were seven deaths in Cutch Mandvie, and that twenty-five patients were under treatment in the hospitals.

REPORTS BY DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

From the reports submitted to the Plague Committee by the medical officers of the several districts, it appears that a case of cholera was reported in a European family residing at Middle Colaba. In No. 9 District one very supicious death from bubonic fever occurred in house No. 109, Goculdas Wady. A suspicious case of plague was discovered in house No. 52 at Narelwady, Mazagon, and was removed to Arthur Road Hospital.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

A house-to-house visitation was made yesterday morning in the whole of the Upper and Lower Duncan Road locality by the district medical officer, who was assisted by Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, Moulvi Hydayatulla, and Mr. Nadkurney. Surgeon-Major Dimmock accompanied the search parties. As a result of the inspection two cases of fever were found in house No. 551 on Upper Duncan Road and removed to the Grant Road Hospital for observation. No plague case was found on Lower Duncan Road, but the attention of the municipal staff was drawn by the search party to the insanitary condition of several houses.

DEATH FROM PLAGUE.

A Hindu man, name unknown, aged about forty years, was found dead in Bhundari Street on Wednesday morning. The district medical officer pronounced that death was due to plague.

LOWER DAMAUN.

On Sunday there were three deaths at Lower Damaun, two being Mahomedans who died from after-effects of the plague and the third a naik who died after three months' illness. Yesterday there were two deaths, one being a Mahomedan of Kharewadi, who also died from after-effects of the plague, and the second a koombhar, who died of leprosy. Dr. Cunha, the Agent of the Bombay Plague Research Committee, who has in all inoculated 190 persons many of them for the 2nd and 3rd time, having learnt from certain persons of their willingness to be inoculated, has applied to the Committee for a supply of lymph and hopes to commence inoculations from Monday next. The Hindus of this place are beginning to feel that the British cordon interferes with their religious observances. At the distance of less than a quarter of a mile from the Portuguese Custom station Bhesrol is situate the ancient temple of Kunteshwar at the British Custom station, Kunta. The people of Damaun from time immemorial have been worshipping the shrine of Khunteshwar, and especially in the sacred month of Shrawan some of the Hindus observed the vow of not taking their daily food without worshipping Kunteshwar and on Monday hundreds visited the temple to pay their homage to the shrine. For the first time in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of this place, the worshippers of Kunteshwar have this year to meet with obstacles in their worship. In this difficulty the Hindus resolved that there should be only one representative pooja daily on behalf of all of them, as it is next to impossible that the C. P. A. D. F. will grant 200 passes to the different worshippers, and have appointed a certain priest to perform the same. But as it is necessary for the priest to have the Chief Plague Authority's pass to enter Kunta, the Hindus have requested Mr. Sorabji to apply to the Governor of Damaun for the necessary pass from the cordon authorities.

There was no death on Tuesday in Lower Damaun. The more the health of the city improves the more clamorous are the people for the communication between Upper and Lower Damaun being restored. There is a lamentable want of rain here, the quantity that fell up to date being insufficient for transplanting the seedlings and the labourers are idling away their time by simply looking at the sky hoping for a heavy downpour of rain to commence their work.

SIND.

KARACHI, July 27.

On the 25th instant one case and one death from plague were reported. There were no cases reported on the 26th.

The Municipality will have a new Secretary during Mr. Strachan's absence on leave. His engineering duties will be carried on by the Mechanical Engineer of the Workshops, no new works being proposed.

A great deal of lightning preceded by a shower of rain last night.

MR. HENRY FROWDE (Oxford University Press) is about to publish for the Egypt Exploration Fund what will excite general, widespread interest. This is nothing less than part of a collection of Logia, or Sayings of Christ, reproduced from an odd leaf of a papyrus book found on the edge of the Libyan desert by Mr. Bernard P. Grenfell, of Queen's College, and Mr. A. S. Hunt, of Magdalen College, Oxford. There will be much controversy as to the antiquity of the Logia, but it is not improbable that the collection was made at the beginning of the second century, or even earlier, and the writing of the sentences may date from the second century. The sayings are detached, without context, and each begins with the words "Jesus saith." In addition to reproducing the leaf by collotype process, it has been decided to print an edition for a few pence, with the help of at one block, so that the treasure may be brought within the reach of every one.

THE POONA POLO SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

THE Polo season opened yesterday on the old ground, which owing to recent improvements and additions was hardly recognisable. The polo committee have spent the best part of Rs. 1,500 on it with full confidence that the voluntary subscriptions of those who will derive benefit from it will cover all expenses.

Ten matches opened yesterday with a series of evenly balanced games so close were they that from an on lookers point of view it was not easy to find one favourite. The Lucknow team with such a brilliant back as Captain Curzon drew much support, and even the Durham's were unable to make any headway against them. The latter team seemed to collapse before the R. A. team from Kirkee, who backed up by Mr. Byron, R. A., showed that the last few months have brougt them on in a wondeful way. In the second half of their chukker against the Durhams their ponies were not so fast as their opponents and they had not so easy a victory as at first. The Bombay Gymkhana team seemed to suffer from the slow ground after what they are accustomed to and did not come up to the standard of excellence that the Ganeshkhind team shewed. The Rifles and the Lancers are both hard gallopping teams wantiag a little steadiness. The Poona team not being complete were unable to show their true form, and the Poona Horse teams have not yet arrived.

The tournament will commence on Saturday next, instead of Monday.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Shannon, Captain J. F. Jephson, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Aviet, Mr. inft and family. Hillier, Mr and Mrs J W

FOR BRINDISI.

Busby, Mr G. Stewart, Major J
Lusting, Professor. Walton, Capt E W
Peck, Surg-Capt E

FOR ADEN.—Kikabhoy, Mr.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Britannia, 6th August, 1897.

For London—Mr A R Wilson, Mr and Mrs J P Baird, Miss Baird, Capt R Caremons, Mr and Mrs Harris, Dr Harris, Mr J Ewing, Col A Creagh, Lieut-Col H W Leigh, Mr J E D Innes, Mr Stephen Cox, Lieut F J Braithwaite, and Mr R Darling.

For Brindisi—Mr H W Young, Mr E H Leggath, and Miss J E Raynes.

Per s s Ganges, 13th August, 1897.

For London—Mr H C Mules, and Major A H Wilmer.

Per s s Caledonia, 20th August, 1897.

For London—Lieut and Mrs McMunn, Mr G Wellington, Mr J J Heaton, Mr and Mrs H A Felton Smith, Miss Fitzherbert, Mr Bailey, Mr W C Bonnerjee, Col F C Matly, Mrs Matly and 2 children, Col Christie, and Mr and Mrs W J Reynolds.

Per s s Shannon, 27th August, 1897.

For London—Mr W Sam.

Per s s Rome, 3rd September, 1897.

For London—Mrs Dane, 2 children and 2 infants.

CRICKET.

SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE first match in connection with this year's Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association's Cricket Championship was played off on the maidan on the 28th instant between the Goculdas Tejpal High School and J. N. Parsi Orphanage and resulted in a victory for the former by 78 against 53 runs. The captain of the G. T. team winning the toss sent the opponents to face the bowling of Marphatia C. L. and Bisra C. G. Things went on well with the Orphanage team till the second wicket fell for 25 runs. Then a havoc ensued, the seventh wicket coming down within a few minutes for 33 runs only. The Orphanage boys then made a stand, but all were out for 53 runs, out of which 8 were extras. For the Orphanage Adajania K. A. scored 14 and Dab B. O. 10, in good style indeed. The G. T. High School then went in, Gadiwala and Karai bowling for the orphanage. Runs came on slowly, the G. T. players playing steadily and cautiously, one little chap in particular, Vakil D. N. evoking great applause, for his good form both as a batsman and a field. Matters seemed to go evenly till the fifth wicket fell for 32 runs; but a new life was put in, when Marphatia went in and raised the score to 69, to which he contributed in a dashing style 18 runs. Rain coming in in the second innings that were begun had to be stopped.

The G. T. High School is the only Hindu school that is a member of the Bombay High Schools' Athletics Association. For two years since joining it met crushing defeats. This is the first time it has won in the first round, which speaks well for the perseverance with which the school is progressing in cricket. It may be mentioned that the G. T. School had two Parsi boys, one Mahomedan, one Dekkani and the rest being Gujarati Hindus.

The following are the scores:—

PARSI ORPHANAGE SCHOOL TEAM.

K C Udwadia, b Marphatia	4
K A Adajania, b Marphatia	14
B D Dah, c Merchant, b Basra	10
F S Sidwah, b Marphatia	0
D B Mojia, b Marphatia	0
R A Daruwala, b Basra	0
J R Nagorewala, b Basra	0
A R Gadiwala, not out	3
M M Virjee, b Basra	6
B S Eravia, b Marphatia	7
S R Karai, b Basra	1
Extras	8
Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Marphatia	5	25	2	5
Basra	4	20	2	5

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Pitale, b Karai	7
N M Pagdiwala, c and b Karai	3
D N Vakil, c and b Gadiwala	6
V J Bhatt, b Karai	8
C G Basra, b Gadiwala	0
C L Marphatia, b Gadiwala	18
A N Merchant, b Karai	9
J S Bhatt, b Karai	0
D N Mehta, c and b Karai	7
G T Desai, not out	3
C T Parelwala, b Gadiwala	1
Extras	16
Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gadiwala	3	28	2	4
Karai	4	27	2	6
Virjee	0	3	0	0
Daruwala	0	4	0	0

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHY.)

For Judgment.

338,503,95—Mansuklal D and F—Khooshal Sadashiv vs Punamchand Jusrupji and others—K J Mantri.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

940,338,96—Ardesir H and D—Merwanjee Cooverjee vs Purmanandas Brijbhohondas—Wadia and G.

941,804,95—518,96—Maganlal and M—Jeewandas Mowjee vs Umabai and another—Shamrao P.

945,15,93—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vydina vs Abdulla Khan bin Abdul Rehiman—Payne G and S.

947,426,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Morarjee Mohunjee vs Mooljee Cursondjee Joshi—J C Ca.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Summary Suit to be Heard in Chambers.

282,97—Chitnis M and M—Balwant Sakharam Dabholkar vs Dattatraya Vishnu Nadkarni.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

531,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Ranchordas Varjivandas vs Haridas Harkissandas—Hiralal M and M—Part heard.

399,96—Balkrishna V and K—asadeo Ballajee vs Narayen Bhou and others—In person, and K J Matri.

37,97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

590,94—Wadia and G—Manockjee Eduljee Daruwalla vs Dossibai—Ardeshir H and D.

129,93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansuklal D and J, and F P Pavri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

...,97—Framjee M and M—Manuel Doonha vs Premchand Heerajee.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

212,97—Pestonjee R and K—Bhaichand Gopal and another vs LuxmishankerPranshanker and another.—Par theard.

Postponed Long Cause.

155,97—Ardesir H and D—Gangjibhoy Poonja vs Mooljee Noor Mohomed—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Defended New Long Cause.

158,97—Mathubhai and J—Vamalchand Lukhmidas vs Choonilal Maneckchand—Daphtary and F.

Postponed Long Causes.

60,97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramji and another vs Shewji Ramji and others—Payne G and S.

66,97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramji and another vs Shewji Ramji and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

847,96—In person a pauper—Hamabai vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Commissariatwala and another—In person.

197,94—M N Saklatwala—Yonosuke Mitsue and another vs Okerda Khetsey—Ardeshir H. and D.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·348	NE	1	107·6	87·0	57	...	3·99	−4·20
Sirsa	29·368	W	6	108·3	90·5	51	...	*3·98	−2·25
Delhi	29·445	WSW	5	102·2	88·5	61	0·08	7·18	−4·82
Agra	29·461	NW	6	99·0	84·9	83	0·05	17·38	+4·70
Cawnpore	29·453	SW	4	98·4	83·0	83	...	7·97	...
Allahabad	29·462	S	4	96·1	81·8	85	0·07	13·82	−3·49
Jhansi	29·470	SW	1	96·6	82·7	70	...	13·84	−2·61
Jacobabad	29·367	SSE	6	113·2	91·0	49	...	1·30	−0·05
Karachi	29·471	WSW	12	94·3	83·0	78	...	3·77	+0·06
Jeypore	29·474	WSW	4	101·1	82·9	69	...	6·08	−5·15
Ajmere	29·497	W	5	93·9	81·0	84	...	8·24	−0·86
Deesa	29·509	SSW	10	95·3	80·0	84	...	9·09	−3·30
Ahmedabad	29·522	ENE	2	93·7	80·6	84	...	10·77	...
Bhuj	29·499	WNW	9	94·5	79·9	81	0·02	4·34	−5·27
Rajkot	29·522	W	21	92·4	78·5	91	0·50	11·83	−3·74
Ghadechi	29·517	WNW	7	92·6	79·7	83	...	6·72	...
Veraval	29·511	WNW	0	84·5	80·7	92	0·03	5·48	...
Neemuch	29·544	W	8	91·8	77·1	80	...	16·67	+1·97
Indore	29·531	NW	1	89·2	77·6	85	0·24	10·03	−4·33
Saugor	29·497	WSW	6	90·3	78·6	80	...	18·57	−2·79
Jubbulpore	29·523	S	2	91·4	77·1	87	0·03	15·59	−12·82
Hoshangabad	29·515	SW	1	93·9	79·8	74	...	14·79	−9·97
Khandwa	29·543	W	4	94·7	79·6	75	...	7·96	−6·55
Raipur	29·553	WSW	8	95·9	75·1	84	0·04	11·41	−12·94
Nagpur	29·544	WSW	6	95·7	78·1	85	0·08	16·47	−6·25
Amraoti	29·569	WSW	5	95·2	77·8	78	...	8·23	−3·79
Akola	29·566	WSW	7	96·4	77·8	75	...	9·37	−6·39
Surat	29·519	SSE	6	88·6	78·1	87	0·10	11·82	−15·77
Malegaon	29·570	WSW	6	91·4	74·6	80	0·92	6·52	−2·81
Bombay	29·615	WSW	13	85·8	76·5	94	0·72	43·7	−1·59
Poona	29·623	WSW	16	86·0	72·4	82	0·12	8·91	−3·35
Ahmednagar	29·610	SSW	11	92·3	72·4	77	...	3·10	...
Aurangabad	29·609	SSW	9	90·8	72·2	78	...	7·61	...
Sholapur	29·649	SW	17	93·7	73·5	72	0·31	4·90	−4·11
Ratnagiri	29·688	SW	8	81·0	74·9	91	3·57	84·39	+19·22
Belgaum	29·697	WSW	22	73·7	67·8	52	1·05	19·82	−2·38
Goa	29·744	SW	9	80·1	74·4	95	3·87	66·44	...
Karwar	29·762	SW	7	85·7	74·5	88	2·37	94·96	+19·64
Mangalore	29·790	NNW	2	80·3	74·4	90	3·13	93·94	+24·60
Calicut	29·800	ENE	6	79·2	73·0	94	4·40	91·48	+30·29
Cochin	29·807	NNE	F	79·3	72·6	96	3·52	65·29	+16·22
Bangalore	29·784	WSW	17	82·8	65·8	95	1·08	4·50	−3·13
Secunderabad	29·825	W	13	89·2	73·8	73	...	9·90	−1·41
Masulipatam	29·655	WNW	11	86·6	75·1	80	0·49	5·27	−5·65
Bellary	29·696	W	10	93·2	75·2	55	...	2·95	−0·79
Cuddapah	29·681	NW	G	94·1	77·9	77	0·10	5·86	−2·66
Madras	29·721	SW	7	92·0	78·0	73	...	5·36	−0·40
Coimbatore	29·792	SW	5	85·9	71·0	80	0·12	6·05	+3·43
Trichinopoly	29·760	WNW	7	94·1	78·8	64	...	2·88	−0·16
Negapatam	29·762	SW	6	96·6	77·9	56	...	0·03	−3·79
Colombo	29·842	WSW	8	86·0	75·5	87	0·15	16·06	+3·56
Aden	29·634	S	13	90·3	81·3	83	0·02	0·62	+0·51

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·44 (44·79); G. T. H.=0·33 (43·76); St. G. H.=0·64 (45·69); C. P.=0·73 (43·70).

* Corrected—The rainfall on the 14th being 0·86 instead of 0·02

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Sirsa and Lahore, a brisk rise at Goa, Karwar and Coimbatore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Lahore, Ahmedabad, Calicut and Cochin, southerly at Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Rajkot and Sholapur. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Sholapur, and 18 at Neemuch and Bombay. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (4·40"), Goa (3·87"), Ratnagiri (3·57"), Cochin (3·52"), Mangalore (3·13") and Karwar (2·37"), over an inch at Bangalore (1·08") and Belgaum (1·05"), light to moderate showers at Rajkot, Indore, Nagpur, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Colombo, and a few drops at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Bhuj, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Cuddapah. The shallow depression noticed in yesterday's report has considerably filled up, and a small residual area of abnormally low pressure lies over sea and land lying to the westwards of longitude 76° as far as 64° E. and between latitude 25° and 15° N., where the weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition. The weather conditions are favourable for rain over the greater part of the country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	43 66	43 17	45 01	42 83
Thursday, July 29	0 11	0 59	0 83	0 47
Total	43 77	43 76	45 84	43 30
Total fall to 29th July, 1896	63 72	60 83	57 99	56 58
Total fall to 29th July, 1895	41 23	33 22	34 91	34 32

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	100	87
Tuesday, July 27	9	77
Total	102	94

DAMAUN.

	Shet Sorabji Wadi. In. Cts.	Residence. In. Cts.
Previously registered	17 62	15 59
Tuesday, July 27	0 12	0 12
Total	17 74	15 79
Total during previous year up to 27th July	40 56	36 37

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	65	79
Wednesday, July 28	0	34
Total	66	13
Total fall to 28th July, 1896	79	35

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Colaba, 1,193 tons, Captain R. B. Kedshie, cleared yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Virawa, 2,358 tons, Captain F. Herrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (16th instant), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, 2,591 tons, Captain J. W. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (3rd instant) via Rangoon and Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

THE barque Grosvenor, 526 tons, Captain C. W. Brebner, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Mauritius (2nd instant) with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. H. S. Sidick.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T. J. Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 44 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Capt. Ducat, Mr. C. Schruder, Mr. Balaram, and 51 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,384 tons, Capt. J Robertson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Roche, Mr. Narayendas, Mr. Abdoola Fazul, Mr. E. Mackinzie, Mr. Abdoola, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Grosvenor bqe	Brebner	Mauritius, July 2.
29	Simla s	Grier	Busreh, July 15.
	Virawa s	Herrington	Calcutta, July 16.
	Rohilla s	Cole	Aden, July 22.
	India s	Robertson	Calcutta, July 3.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Colaba, Kedshi, for Kurrachee.
" Chanda, Robertson, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Rohilla, for China.
" Virawa, for Calcutta.
" Colaba, for Kurrachee.
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th July, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting on the range, at Colaba, on Saturday next, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m.

By order,
C. [illegible], Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

PURELY PERSONAL.

"ENGLAND at home and abroad has sunk lower than at any period of history since the dark days of Charles II." So says Mr. Hugh Price Hughes in the *Methodist Times* and he adds: Armenia and Greece are crushed. Desperate offers are being made to legalise vice in India. The grossest wrongs are being hushed up by the South Africa Committee. And now there is an apparently successful attempt to give the bookmaker—the meanest and deadliest product of modern greed—legal immunity and judicial encouragement everywhere. It only remains to decide that the licensing laws were never intended to put down drunkenness. And all this within a week of the Jubilee celebration! Mr. Hughes must indeed have suffered.

The revival at the Princess's Theatre, Glasgow, by Mr. Richard Waldon, of Watts Phillips's old drama, "Lost in London," has brought out some reminiscences of the artist-dramatist. It seems that he never learned the dialect of his plays first hand like many of our living authors, but got it all out of books: "Bear in mind," he wrote to his sister, "before you read 'Lost in London' that it is pure Lancashire. I studied the dialect in Brayley's 'Patois of the English Counties' then worked at Mrs. Gaskell and Miss Evans (glorious Miss Evans!), and afterwards a highly-valued friend made for me a vocabulary, and out of this grew Job and Tiddy. It is Nature, if noshing else, and no man dare deny its originality. In the sixties they had much sensationalism, too, it seems. "Only give me life," the author wrote in another letter, "and with the help of God I will be instrumental in' smashing' this sensation-drama." Well, Watts Phillips is dead these twenty-two years, and the sensation-drama is, if anything, going stronger than ever.

Emeritus-Professor Francis William Newman, who has just entered upon his ninety-third year, continues, notwithstanding the infirmities attendant on his great age, to take an interest in current affairs, more particularly questions relating to the subjects with which a great part of his life has been identified. It is interesting to recall that one of the severest criticisms of his best known work, "Phases of Faith," was written by Mr. J. N. Darby, who was the friend in early life of both John Henry and F. W. Newman, and became latterly the recognised head of the Exclusive Section of the Plymouth Brethren. It is thirty-four years since Professor Newman resigned the Latin chair in University College, London. Of late he has not been able to get much out of doors.

Ex-President Cleveland has incurred the wrath of the Missouri Legislature. His crime lies in his having, since Mr. McKinley's installation, gone on board a coastguard vessel for a day's outing and fishing. The Missourians have thereupon demanded an inquiry upon what they term the "confiscation, by Grover Cleveland, a private citizen of the United States, of a national steamship," whilst the taxpayers "groan under the burden" of the public debt he left them. In France the public are discussing the point whether a President on going out of office may retain the *grand-cordon* of the Legion of Honour. An ex-President's lot is not a happy one.

Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, herself a regular contributor to some of the best American papers and magazines, and who is at present on a visit to England has been telling the *British Weekly* that the market for women journalists in America is very much overcrowded: Women began by writing chatty correspondence letters for the papers, but these are out of vogue now, and descriptive reporting is most in demand. Many find employment as fashion writers, but we have not now any great fashion specialist on our Press. *Harper's Bazaar* is perhaps our nearest approach to standard authority. It employs, I believe, quite a number of fashion writers. In the higher branches of journalism in the United States there are openings for women, but only if their work is well above the average.

Almost exactly three years ago the contributors to the "Dictionary of National Biography," entertained Mr. George Smith to dinner at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The banquet at the Hotel Metropole was given by Mr. Smith to contributors and others. It may be stated that the great "Dictionary" was the idea of Mr. Smith himself. He first intended it to be a universal biography, but Mr. Leslie Stephen, whom he took into his councils at an early stage, wisely dissuaded him from that idea. Now that he knows what the production of a Dictionary of National Biography involves, Mr. Smith trembles when he thinks of what a Dictionary of Universal Biography carried out on similar lines would have meant.

But even as it is, the work has not been all plain sailing. At the banquet three years ago Mr. Smith told what unaccountable qualms he had had when he thought of the difficulties before him in the prosecution of the work, and of the possibilities of failure from a literary point of view: When the difficulties began to develop themselves, a horrid vision occasionally rose before me in the silent watches of the night—generally, if my memory serves me at about 4 a.m.—of a Dictionary of National Biography which would be wanting in accuracy and completeness, and which would perhaps block the way of a more perfect work, in place of being the Dictionary I had in my mind—the Dictionary it is—a work to be valued and admired as long as the English language and English literature exist. But Mr. Smith can now sleep o' nights, and the debt that is owing to him for what Lord Rosebery called "the monumental literary work of Her Majesty's reign," can never be fully paid.

Mr. Goschen's ability to speak German, of which he gave proof at the Naval Architects' dinner, is almost a matter of course, having regard to his origin. It is not true by the way, though the statement is often made, that there is any Jewish blood in the First Lord's veins. His grandfather, a publisher and printer at Leipsic, was a pure German, and a man of culture and character withal, who enjoyed the friendship of Schiller and Goethe. The firm of bankers, of which Mr. Goschen's father was a member, and to which he himself belonged for some ten or twelve years after taking his degree, is still carried on in Austin Friars, under the name of Frubling and Goschen.

The great gains which await the successful playwright received striking illustration from the career of the late M. Meilhac. In his best year the author of "Frou Frou" earned no less than £32,000, and once, in an exceptionally prosperous month, his royalties brought him in as much as £5,600. This, of course represents an income of £67,200, but at the time when these enormous emoluments reached him M. Meilhac had plays holding the stage at no fewer than fourteen Parisian theatres. Even with an author of his popularity this was not the normal condition of things.

Sir Wemyss Reid, in his "Reminiscences of English journalism," which appears in this month's *Nineteenth Century*, has aroused curiosity in some of his readers concerning the Mr. M——, a scholar, humorist, and original thinker, to whom he refers as having had control of the *Northern Daily Express* at the time he was ingrodueed to journalistic work. It is to George Manon that Sir W. Reid alludes. After acting as a teacher at Bannockburn for some time in early life mansion became editor of the *Stirling Observer*, from which he removed to Newcastle, and thence, after some years, to Edinburg as conductor of the *Daily Review*. Manson was just beginning to make his influence felt in the Northern capital at the time Russel of the *Scotsman* was allpowerful, when clerical interference with his editorial prerogative greatly discouraged him, and, after a period of depression, he died suddenly one afternoon in the act of writing a "leader."

Conspicuous among the list of 95 men called to the Bar is the name of the Hon. James Weston Leonard, one of Her Majesty's Counsel for the Cape of Good Hope, and for some years Attorney-General of that Colony, who has joined the English Bar, as did Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Carson somewhat late in life after achieving distinction in other spheres of practice. Mr. Leonard was one of Mr. Rhodesic chief allies in forcing the late Lord Derby's Administration to send out Warren's Expedition, which rescued what is now Bechuanaland plus Rhodesia from Boer aggression and annexation, and he has always been one of the leading Imperialists in South Africa.

OWING to an outbreak of diphtheria, Raglan Barracks at Devonport have been evacuated by the fifteen hundred troops usually stationed there. The withdrawal of these soldiers has resulted in the sentry-boxes outside the Port Admiral's and General's office-residences at Mount Wise becoming untenanted. Imagine the condition of these gallant officers, unprotected by day or night! The incident is unprecedented and is the sport of local wags, who are spreading reports that Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle and Lieutenant-General F. W. E. Forestier Walker are spending sleepless nights, and may be seen furtively looking through the blinds to see if any foreign spies or homely burglars are prowling round. As a matter of fact there are several thousand soldiers in Plymout and Devonport still, but because Raglan Barracks always furnish sentries, and are now empty, the sentry-boxes are unoccupied. This is an instance of "a way we have in the Army."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 27th instant were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th, 18 feet 8 inches against 18 feet 1 inch same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting progressing. Preparations to cultivate barani lands continue. Rats causing slight damage in Jati and Shahbandar. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder still scarce in hilly tracts. Locusts appeared in Sehwan, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan, Tatta, Jati and Shahbandar, causing damage to grass in Kotri and rice seedlings in Tatta and Shahbandar talukas. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 8 inches against 13 feet 6 inches same date last year. Kharif sowings continue. Locusts in eight talukas; no damage. Rain much needed. Prices continue high. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation progressing satisfactorily. Locusts in six talukas, causing slight damage in four. Cattle in fair condition. Weather warm.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings continue. Locusts in all talukas injuring young crops in parts and necessitating resowing. Price of jowari fallen by 4 chataks, of bajri by 2 chataks, of wheat by 1 chatak, and of rice by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in three talukas, maximum being 1 inch, minimum 4 cents. Average price of staple food-grains: rice 16 seers and bajri 12½ seers per rupee. Locusts in seven talukas, damaging mahawa crop in Khipro. Eggs laid in one taluka. Steps taken for destruction.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 1 inch 39 cents at Kalol, minimum 55 cents at Jhalod. Total for season, maximum 15 inches 15 cents at Godhra, minimum 9 inches 3 cents at Halol. Standing crops in good condition except that in some places caterpillars have injured crops. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient. Price of bajri has fallen from 8½ to 9 seers per rupee in Godhra.

Kaira.—(For week ending 26th July 1897).—Rain during week, maximum 2 inches 20 cents at Anand, minimum 68 cents at Borsad; average for the district 2 inches 14 7-8 cents. Total for season, maximum 11 inches 1 cent at Thasra, minimum 6 inches 15 cents at Nadiad; average for the district 9 inches 269 cents; average for the district in the last week was 7 inches 11 7-8 cents and not 9 inches 39½ cents as it was reported. Rain sufficient in all the tracts. Sowing of bajri and kodra still continues. Rice and bavto transplantation commenced. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock improving. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 8½ seers, wheat 8½ seers and rice 8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 5 inches 31 cents at Broach, minimum 2 inches 9 cents at Jambusar. Total for season, maximum 16 inches 4 cents at Broach, minimum 10 inches 20 cents at Amod. Sowing of bajri, paddy and kodra in progress, In some places cotton and bajri have germinated and the crops are healthy. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 23 cents at Olpad, minimum 1 inch 35 cents at Chikhli. Total for season, maximum 16 inches 77 cents at Chikhli, minimum 8 inches 84 cents at Jalalpor. Rainfall insufficient in Jalalpor, Pardi and Mandvi talukas for transplantation of rice. Sowing of early crops nearly completed. Transplantation of rice and nagli commenced in Chorasi, Bardoli, Chikhli and Bulsar talukas and of nagli in Pardi Taluka. Fodder supply insufficient except in Bulsar, Pardi and Mandvi talukas. New grass is not yet available in sufficient quantity. Prices continue high.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 3 inches 45 cents at Jamner, minimum 20 cents at Shirpur; rain at Dhulia 2 inches 70 cents. Total for season at Dhulia 8 inches 72 cents; average for the district 7 inches 18 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Young crops in good condition, though very backward. Weeding in two talukas. More rain wanted in Chopda, Bhusaval and Edlabad. Grass scanty and dear. Condition of agricultural stock not satisfactory.

Nasik.—Rain during week 18 cents. Total for season 8 inches 46 cents. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Nandgaon, Malegaon, Satana, and Peint talukas. Sowing of early or kharif crops in progress throughout the district. Prospect hopeful. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 23rd; total of week 8 inches 24 cents; total to date 42 inches 83 cents, being 7 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 21st, *nil* on 22nd and 26th, 2° cool on 23rd, 1° cool on 24th and 25th, and 2° warm on 27th. Vapour in air excessive on 21st, 22nd, 26th and 27th, and normal from 23rd to 25. Abnormal wind easterly from 21st to 24th and on 26th and 27th; wind normal on 25th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar station 19 inches 21 cents. In the talukas maximum 15 inches 35 cents at Bassein and minimum 5 inches 93 cents at Umbargaon. Total for season at Sadar station 65 inches 79 cents. Sowing nearly finished in the coast villages of Umbargaon Mahal. Transplantation in progress elsewhere. More rain wanted in Umbargaon and Mahim. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high: rice, 2nd sort, 6 seers per rupee at Kalyan and Bhiwndi and 7 seers per rupee elsewhere. Cattle healthy except in three villages of Vada Taluka and in one village of Kalyan taluka.

Kolaba.—Rain good throughout the district, maximum being 24 inches 20 cents at Roha, minimum 12 inches 26 cents at Khalapur. Transplantation almost completed. Young seedlings doing well. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of rice 6 seers 34 tolas at Alibag. Price stationary elsewhere except at Khalapur, where it has slightly risen. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain heavy everywhere, maximum being 34 inches 82 cents at Khed, minimum 19 inches 71 cents at Venguria. Sowing operations completed. Transplantation in progress.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 53 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 99 cents in Mulshi Petha and minimum 18 cents in Baramati Taluka. Total for season at district head-quarter station 10 inches 52 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the Deshi portion of the district. Sowing of kharif crops is still in progress in the Deshi portion of the district. The standing crops are in good condition in the Maval portion, but they are withering in the Deshi portion owing to insufficient rain. Fodder insufficient and agricultural stock in poor condition. There was a slight fall in the price of jowari in Maval, Khed and Indapur talukas and a slight rise in Ambegaon and Dhond pethas and Bhimthadi Taluka. There was also a slight fall in the price of bajri in Indapur Taluka and a slight rise in Khed Taluka and Dhond Petha. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 33 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 23 cents at Akola. Total for season, maximum 8 inches 80 cents at Jamkhed minimum 2 inches 38 cents at Shrigonda. Sowing progressing generally in all talukas. Mortality among cattle continues. Fodder scarcely procurable. District average prices of jowari 7 seers 22 tolas per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 6 inches 19 cents at Satara; maximum 11 inches 55 cents at Patan minimum 30 cents at Man. Total fall 21 inches 75 cents. Rain wanted in Man and Khatav talukas. Young crops doing well. Fodder scarce. Water sufficient. Cattle in poor condition.

Bijapur.—Rain slight in all talukas, varying from 55 cents at Sindgi to 3 cents at Badami. Kharif sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain. Young seedlings withering. More rain urgently needed. Fodder a little cheaper. Condition of cattle is improving. Prices of food-grains stationary in all talukas except at Sindgi, where they have slightly risen, and at Bagalkot and Badami, where they have slightly fallen. Average rate of food-grains 7 seers 8½ chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, being 15 inches 22 cents at Chandgad, 9 inches 63 cents at Khanapur, 6 inches 4 cents at Belgaum between 2 and 4 inches at Chikodi, Sangaon, Hukeri and Murgod, and below 1 inch elsewhere. Young early crops in good condition. Average price of jowari 9 seers per rupee. No perceptible change yet in prices of food-grains. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle not yet improved appreciably. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, except in Mundargi, varying from 8 cents in Nargund to 2 inches 73 cents in Hangal. Kharif sowing in progress. More rain urgently wanted in black-soil talukas. Prices of jowari 9 seers 7 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district maximum being 11 inches 30 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 2 inches 58 cents at Mundgod. Sowing, transplantation and weeding continue. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 6 inches 57 cents. Sowing or bajri and jowari in progress. The average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram, 9 seers 20 totals, 8 seers 60 tolas, 10 seers 5 tolas, and 9 seers, respectively, per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good. Total rainfall 11 inches 39 cents.

Wadhwan.—Wheather cloudy. Public health good. Rain during week 1 inch 19 cents. Total for season 4 inches 16 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Price of bajri 9 seers and jowari 9½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches 84 cents. Total for season 14 inches 55 cents. Public health and agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations continue. Transplantation and weeding operations have commenced in Baroda Division. Scarcity of fodder is disappearing owing to fall of rain in Kadi Division. Price of bajri 16 lbs., wheat 15 lbs., rice superior 12 lbs., and inferior 16 lbs. per British rupee.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin! FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation and deranged state of the Liver; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 29.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to direct that until further orders Rao Saheb Narayanshankar Manishankar, Mamlatdar in the district of Broach, shall in that district continue to exercise the following powers only which were conferred on him by Govt Notification No. 3901, dated the 11th June 1883:—The ordinary powers of a Magte of the Second Class, and the following additional powers under Act X of 1882. Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, Sec 143, Power to make orders under Sec 144, Power to hold inquests, Sec 174, Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports, Sec 191 a and b, the exercise of the powers with which he was invested by Govt Notification No. 2284, dated the 15th May 1889, being temporarily suspended.

Asst Surgn Khan Bahadur K B Cooper has been placed in medical charge of the Central Prison at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th March 1897.

Mr R H Vincent, CIE, Commr of Police, Bombay, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months form the 8th Aug 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules:—Rao Saheb Nilkanth Bhaskar Chaubal, B A, LL B, to be second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Subhajt Shesbgir Phadnis, B A, LL B, to be second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Sirdar Singh, apt I, T Jones, M B, I M S, Magte of the First Class in the district of Poona, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr J C Pringle, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the Third Class in the district of Shikarpur, with additional power, specified.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Kalianrai Govindrai, acting Extra Head Karkun, taluka Daskroi in the district of Ahmedabad, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Azam Kalianrai Govindrai, acting Extra Head Karkun, taluka Daskroi in the Dist of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Azam Waman Yeshwant Raje, second class Magte of Bandra in the Thana District, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the Reverend Samuel Rahator of the Wesleyan Church.

Under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the following Ministers of the Basel German Evangelical Mission:—Rev F Heinoczen, and Rev W Rath.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Genl W F Gatacre, C B, D S O, and Bt James MacNabb Campbell, M A, LL D, C I E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee on the 21st instant.

In modification of Govt Notifin No. 3763, dated 10th July 1897, it is hereby notified that Surg Maj C Monks has been appointed to act as Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of 9th July 1897.

Asst Surg Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B A, L M & S, resumed charge of the Sirsi Dispensary with effect from the afternoon of the 7th July 1897.

Surg Maj H P Dimmock resumed charge of his duties as Obstetric Physician, Sial Motlibai and Sir D M Petit Hospitals, on the afternoon of the 15th July 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to promote Mr. Parashram Krishna Chitale, I C E, Asst Engr 1st grade, to Exec Engr 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 10th June 1897.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to promote Mr Lalit Mohan Bose, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to Asst Engr 1st grade, permanent rank, from 1st July 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appel ate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Ahmedabad and Nadiad from the 4th to the 24th Oct 1897, both days inclusive.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach from Wednesday the 8th to Tuesday the 20th Oct 1897, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Anant Venkatesh is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Court of the District Court at Dharwar in the Dharwar District during the absence of Mr Anandrao T Gundil on leave or until further orders.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Kaira District.—Mr Shankerlal Prabhashankar, offig Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad, on 8th and 9th May 1897 Mr Harilal Bapuji, offig Sub Registrar of Thasra, from 1st to 9th June 1897 Mr Chunilal Nathabhai, offig Sub-Registrar of Kapadvanj, from 10th to 17th June 1897.

Khandesh District.—Mr Govind Gangadhar, offig Sub-Registrar of Edalabad, from 7th May to 2nd June 1897.

Satara District—Mr Antaji Bhicaji, offig Sub-Registrar Khanapur, from 21st March to 13th April 1897, Mr. Vasudev Balaji offig Sub-Registrar of Wai, from 31st March to 2nd April and on 12th and 13th May 1897.

Dharwar District—Mr. Anant Krishna, offig Sub-Registrar of Bankapur, from 22nd to 26th April 1897: Mr Dattatraya Devji offig Sub-Registrar of Navalgund, from 21st to 28th April 1897, and Mr. Shesho Balaji, offig Sub-Registrar of Dharwar, from 21st to 30th May 1897.

Kanara District—Mr Venkatesh Ramchandra, offig Sub-Registrar of Hallyal, from 30th March to 23rd June 1897.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following appointments of Head Accountants in the Northern Division are made vice Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale, Third Grade Head Accountant, deceased:—Khan Saheb Kharsedji Fardunji Karaka to be third grade Head Accountant at Thana. Rao Saheb Motiram Raghunathdas to be fourth grade Head Accountant at Broach. Rao Saheb C P Rathswamy to be fifth grade Head Accountant at Ahmedabad. Rao Saheb Shrinivas Ganpatrao Gajendragadkar, acting fourth grade Head Accountant at Alibag, to be fifth grade Head Accountant at Surat after relief by Rao Saheb Vinayek Vithal Sabnis. Rao Saheb Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis to continue to act as fifth grade Head Accountant at Surat until relieved by the permanent incumbent.

Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji Master, B A, second grade Mamlatdar, is promoted to the first grade vice Rao Saheb Narayenshanker Manishanker, reduced to the second grade with effect from the 3rd inst.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Vajaram Vishwanath Gadkari, on return from sick leave to duty as Mamlatdar of Jambusar and to draw the first class Magisterial allowance attached to that place. Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas, to do duty as Mamlatdar of Dohad and to draw the first class Magisterial allowance from the date of his being invested with the powers of a Magte of the first class. Rao Saheb Jhaverbhai Matherbhai to do duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Ahmedabad. Khan Saheb Edalji Byramsha Hodiwalla, B A, to do duty as Mamlatdar of Bulsar. Rao Saheb Narayenshanker Manishanker Dave to do duty as Mamlatdar of Nadiad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·565
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·901
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General directions of wind	S.W., SSW, SW, WSW, SW, SSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 258
Fall of Rain	0·47
Total fall during month	28·89
year	43·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July	0·57

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 29.

10 p.m. ... 78·7

THURSDAY.—JULY 29.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	83·4
6 p.m.	82·4

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(Signed) "H. PERKINS."

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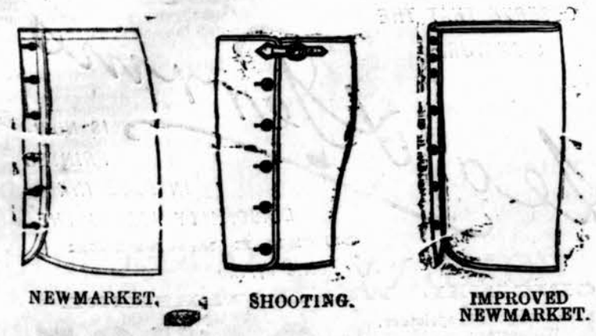
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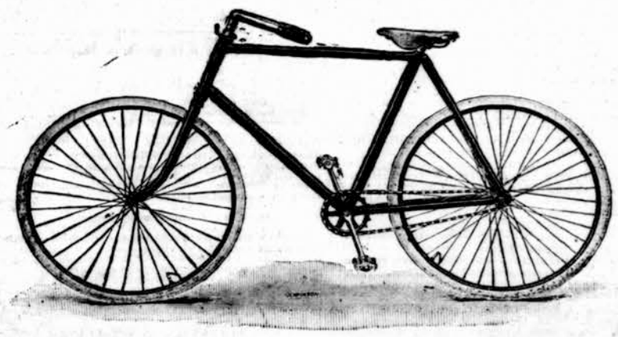
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